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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LYRE.

The trembling lyre I nicely careful strung,
Then touch'd the chords, a tender mellow sound
Sprung up and cheer'd me; for a while it rung,
And echoed were its tones from all around.
Back on my heart returned the thrilling sound,
A sudden, inward joy was there exprest,
And many a time it gladsome did rebound,
And as it bounded, rose and fell my breast,
Till ev'ry "carking care" seem'd slumber'd and at rest.

And why the joy? It sung of Friendship's pow'r,
Divine and holy, as the mother's kiss,
It brought to mind the happy, long-past hour
That I had spent, and spent in perfect bliss.
But ah! how fickle, frail a world is this!
How soon our joys disperse, like loosen'd air
From strong compression; oh! 'tis then we miss
The joys which once but only *tasted* were,
That now make open way for dire and dark despair.

Blest lyre! oh! let me touch thy chords again,
Oh! let me bring to memory the past,
Oh! let me ease the inward-working pain,
Nor think one moment of the dread contrast;
But light my mind, yes, e'en as summer blast
That waves and kisses ev'ry blooming flower,
Nor for a while let one dark shadow cast
Itself on me; or even near me low'r,
But let me happy be, for even one short hour.

CIREX.

LINES.

As the pale moon sends forth her pearly light,
Devoid of glare, tho' glorious to the sight;
Seen best amid the dark and sullen gloom,
When night brings on the silence of the tomb;
When the bright orb, which ruled the bustling day,
Beneath the horizon's verge has sunk away;
At that lone hour, from the deep void she springs,
And to the world a steady lustre brings.
Such was thy station, on the world below,
Thy joy, thy pride, was felt 'mid scenes of woe;
To soothe the helpless, check the falling tear,
And comfort those whom wayward fortune, here
Reduced to penury, and to cold distress,
Without a friend, or parent that could bless;
They met thy pitying eye, and found an aid,
An Angel's kindness, on a dying bed;
Misfortune's children claim'd thy early care,
And felt a hope, when most beside was drear,
They found a mortal, to whom all was given,
That Christ had taught on earth to point to Heaven.
May we not weep then when such virtue dies,
Tho' wise and just the Eternal's destinies;
The sudden'd tear must drop, when worth so great,
Meets in the bloom of life the common fate,
When Beauty, Genius, youth, and early love,
Fall, in submission to the will of Jove.
Yet, tho' thy [illegible]
And dwells in peace among the undying blest,
Still memory keeps her altar in the heart,
And stamps thy name, which ne'er will thence depart;
A name tho' unto power and pomp unknown,
By humble virtue, cherish'd as her own.

ORASMYN.

TO THE MILFORD BARD.

Wave on, celestial Bard, thy magic plume,
Heav'n wing'd its fires, tho' flourish'd by a man;
And is it giv'n to child of mortal doom,
To wield a feather of the Mantuan swan?
Lo! whence the pen that charms the breezy vale?
Is it the[n w]rested from the wing of love?
Each lay proclaims 'tis from the Nightingale—
Some fall so soft—methinks 'tis from the dove.
Glancing with gorgeous fancy o'er the bow'rs
Of brilliant nature, thy voluptuous pen
Decks the cherubic page, with unfum'd flow'rs,
Fresh as the rose on Dian's fairy glen.
Oh! from thy diamond urn, roll on the stream,
Roll on the stream from fancy's fount sublime;
Give to the world a planet that may beam
In glory, smiling o'er the shroud of time.
Vain praise I would not wreath around thy cause:
Earth's eulogy is dust—an air-blown fee,
Unenviable still is her applause,
Summon'd by such a stimulus as thee.

JERNUS.

THE PATRIOT.

FROM THE STORY OF EMMETT.

I saw him at the dungeon door,
With wild and wishful eye;
The bell struck one, to strike no more,
E're he was doom'd to die.

I heard the clanking of his chains,
Mingling with echoes deep;
His face was pale, but pity's claims
Alone could bid him weep.

With wand'ring eye, and wild alarms,
And frantic in her fears,
A beauteous maid rush'd to his arms,
And melted into tears.

She wept upon the breast of one,—
The generous and the brave,
[Sh]e wept that soon the evening sun
Would set upon his grave.

She wept that he, so young in years,
Death's victim thus should prove;
She wept o'er all that life endears,
And o'er her widow'd love.

He sigh'd, and said, remember me;
Forget not I have woo'd;
He wept his sun of life to see,
So soon go down in blood.

She left him, and the dungeon door
Swung back, and rung farewell;
And e're one hour had pass'd, his gore
With Ireland's freedom fell.

MILFORD BARD.

STANZAS.

Th[illegible] morn may blushing rise,
Nor know a cloud to swim the sky;
May smile on flowers of fairest dies,
Whose sweetness loads the gale with joy;
While in [illegible] vale and verdant grove,
The w[illegible] thrill their lays of love.

And deep the stream may smoothly flow,
And zephyr soft her kiss prolong,
Unruffling gently onward blow,
To waft the adventurer bark along,
That tempted from the shore to glide,
Sails calmly down the glassy tide.

And is it ever thus to be,
And will the morning cloudless smile,
And will the flowers bloom pleasantly,
And music swell the grove the while?
And can the bark still onward go,
Nor even hear the tempest blow?

Ah! no, those flowers may fade away,
Ere the first blush of morning's gone,
Or yet, before the orb of day
His vertic beam pours on the lawn.
'Tis thus the hopes of youth decay,
His ardour melts their bloom away.

That bark that glides so joyous on,
Adown the calm flower skirted wave,
Soon wild may rush before the storm,
And seek a dark, a wat'ry grave.
Thus life glides down the stream of time,
Thus sinks—but finds a happier clime.

EUGENIO.

Thoughts upon Female Education.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be

I. A knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly. And to enable her to do this, she should be taught the English grammar, and be frequently examined in applying its rules in common conversation.

II. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of lady's education—on this head I have only to add that the Italian and invented hands, which are read with difficulty, are by no means accommodated to the active state of business in America, or to the simplicity of a republic.

III. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is absolutely necessary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country. There are certain occupations in which she may assist her husband with this knowledge; and should she survive him, and agreeably to the custom of our country be the executrix of his will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advantage from it.

IV. An acquaintance with geography and some instructions in chronology will enable a young lady to read history, biography, and travels, with advantage, and thereby qualify her not only for a general intercourse with the world, but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To these branches of knowledge may be added, in some instances, a general acquaintance with the first principles of astronomy, natural philosophy and chemistry, particularly with such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes, or obviating the effects of natural evil, and such as are capable of being applied to domestic and culinary purposes.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"TRIFLE NOT WITH WOMAN'S LOVE."

"I recommend to you," said a friend, going along the street, in reply to previous conversation, "to secure her affections if you possibly can and place her in an attitude for your own disposal, then gradually break off and try another; that is the plan my dear fellow; thus by degrees, and a repetition of this method, in process of time it will be in your power to elevate yourself to a family of *wealth* and *distinction;* money now-a-days is the grand object to look for—times are fast growing hard—and I see no reason not to marry for it, as well as for love—love is transient, in a few years it is forgotten—what then will be your support? why money; and it will always be relished I assure you." For my part Horace, I cannot see how gaining the affections of all the ladies you meet with, and afterwards deserting them, will raise you in the world—it is to me a method ridiculously absurd to think of? "Why Sir, I tell you—suppose in a country town you meet with a young lady who loves you to distraction, while you are making her a morning call, a friend of hers from the city stops in—you are introduced, and find her, perhaps, a more agreeable person than the one you are addressing—all you have to do is to make this lady a call when you go to the city, and she will treat you as attentively and politely as lies in her power, if it is but done out of respect to her country friend, who she knows thinks well of you and gives you a fair character—by this process now is opened to you a new acquaintance—address her if you like—meanwhile you receive an introduction to others, and so on, my friend, by a repetition of this same trick, or ingenuity, whatever you stile it, you will in time reach a place among the highest, most fashionable and wealthy circles.

Oh! Horace, you sicken me with such paltry sentiment; what would the women say where they to hear you speak in this way of them? You have already accused the fair sex of possessing too much deceit—but alas! you are ready to be an example of the same yourself—this way of "plucking the mote out of thy neighbor's eye while the beam lies in thy own," is what I should not be willing to think proper.

CENSOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER TIMES."

The memory of days that are past is pleasant yet mournful to the soul"—*Ossian.*

It is not in the season of infancy, when the tongue half articulates the name of "mamma," in lisping accents—when the little arms are twined around the nurse's neck, in gratitude for some dainty just received—and the eye sparkles as it gazes on each novel object—in all the fervor of new-born enthusiasm—that the bosom thrills with the pleasures, or throbs with the pains of memory. But a little time and the scene is changed—in our school-day troubles, young and thoughtless as the heart may be, we feel its influence—we leave, perchance, our "native home," and the companions of our infantine sports. The first tear of real grief now dims the eye, as we recall our childish joys, and contrast them with the dull monotony of study and discipline. And where are the *absent friends* whose society may have charmed, and whose sympathy may have soothed us? Together with them, the promenade may have been past, or the volume perused—they have shared our joys and sorrows in other hours—they may have mingled with us in the festive dance—and their voices with ours may have harmonized many a leisure hour—yet still they are far away, and these scenes have vanished—but in moments of visionary indulgence, these images will rise upon the fancy, at the recollection of which we "smile while we sigh, and sigh while we smile." And we may roam from place to place, new scenes will burst upon the eye—nature's charms are spread before us—the majesty of the mountain—the grandeur of the wave—the magnificence of woodland wilds—or the beauty of the grove—and the grace of the rivulet, may rise upon the eye—yet while the enthusiastic spirit is revelling in haunts like these, the heart will often linger round the natal bowers we have left behind—warmer hearts may here be found—fairer forms are stealing near us, yet still the thought will hover round the past, and we sigh for

"Those we've left behind us."

Remembrances like these, though melancholy, may be pleasing, although "joy's recollection is no longer joy." But have you lost a friend? a brother? Heard a *mother's* parting breath? Then, indeed, the *pains* of *memory* are ours—Oh! these will press upon the spirit at the gayest seasons, and spread a gloom over the happiest days. Have ye not seen the *smile* checked by the *sigh* of *sorrow?* Have ye not seen the gloomy shade come suddenly around the brightest brow?—True, indeed, "there are thoughts we cannot banish," though all around are happy and joyous. And how powerful is association! A strain of music will bring some half forgotten image to the mind, as we recognize the well known air, and think upon the one whose voice first breathed those sounds upon the ear. Did ye hear the note of that songster from yonder tree? Remembrance revives with that strain: Hark! to the sound of yon distant bell, as it falls upon the ear in these romantic solitudes—"How many a tale its music tells"—a glance of the eye—a tone of the voice, will recall the past, and the eyes and the voices we have known in moments that are gone. We revisit, perchance, some familiar spot, after absence has half worn its recollection from the mind. It may be the classic halls that have been trod so often in the glow of youthful feeling—it may be our childhood's home, among whose bowers we have sported in times long past. But where are the forms that we loved? the bright and the beautiful, they are gone—then, indeed, the hand is pressed to the burning brow as these remembrances swell the heart.

Have ye gazed upon the star of eve, or the midnight moon, without musing on "other times?" Does not the sigh escape us in times like these, when all is silent round?

"The eyes are dimm'd with childish tears,
The heart is idly stirr'd,
For the same sounds are in the ears,
Which in past times were heard."

SYLVIA.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On the Present and Future State.

ESSAY III.

It is evident that no fair decision can be made on the subjects now treated of, unless we take into the account a state of future existence, regarding that state as the concluding scene of our present lives, when every event and contingency, every determination of our affections and thoughts, will be brought to its final issue, either in the eternal kingdom of Bliss or Misery. With a view, therefore, to our being enabled to form a just judgment of our present state of probation, we ought to be often UNDRAWING THE CURTAIN, which hides from our eyes the grand realities of the invisible world, that so we may discover the TERMINATION of what we now discern only the COMMENCEMENT.

It is asked, how shall we UNDRAW THIS CURTAIN? it is replied, by THINKING ABOVE MATTER, which is the only veil that hides from our intellectual sight the things of futurity, and by bounding us within the [illegible]ons of time prevents our looking into the purer and higher regions of eternity. Is it asked again "HOW SHALL WE THINK ABOVE MATTER?" It is again replied, by elevating our thoughts and affections towards *God, His Word* and *Kingdom* and by accustoming ourselves to think in such a state of elevation, until we make the happy discovery, that *God, his Word* and *Kingdom,* are not only more interesting objects than any other, but are also nearer to us, and at the same time more real, and more properly belonging to us. We shall thus, even during our continuance here below, pass the barriers of time and space, and ascending with our spirits into the eternal world, we shall there behold the close of all our present sorrows in the dawn of that everlasting rest to which they have been instrumental in introducing us. The film of unjust judgment will thus be removed from our eyes and we shall be enabled to see, what otherwise we can never see—that what we commonly call adversity is, in many cases, more our friend than prosperity; that the foundation of our purest joys is frequently laid in our deepest sorrows; that the gates of heaven are never so effectually opened as by combats against the powers of hell and darkness; and that consequently we have nothing to complain of here below, but that impenitence and unfaithfulness of our own hearts, which either render us irresolute, impatient, and fretful in the prosecution of it.

Is it evident then that all things here below are hastening to a grand eventful period, which is to be the true interpreter of their meaning, by disclosing all their secret springs, their hidden tendencies, and their weighty importancies? [Ha]ve we every reason to believe that a day [a]bout to dawn, which is to justify all the [prov]isions of the divine providence in regard [to] the present evils of which we complain, convincing us that there is not a single one [wh]ich may not be converted into an instrument of adding brightness to the jewels of an [imm]ortal crown? With what affection then, [and] interest, ought we to accustom ourselves [to c]ontemplate that period, and that day which thus DESTROYETH THE FACE OF THE COVERING CAST OVER ALL PEOPLE, AND THE VEIL THAT IS SPREAD OVER ALL NATIONS, are to convince that there is not a single moment of our present lives in which we have not been under immediate inspection and operation of the divine mercy of the *Most High,* extending to us its divine arm for guidance, for protection, [an]d for purification! that not A HAIR OF OUR [HE]AD hath been unattended to! and that our [gr]eatest distresses have been made subservi[ent] to our highest consolations! With what affections, too, and interest ought we to contemplate, not only the PERIOD and the DAY which are to reveal to us such high mysteries, but also the PASSAGE which is to introduce to them, and which we commonly designate by the name of DEATH; a name, alas! too generally fraught only with the tidings of terror and dismay? Yet why should this name excite in the minds of christians any painful emotion? For what is death, properly considered, but the separation of matter from spirit, or rather the emancipation of spirit from matter, thus its liberation from shackle, from inertness, and from infirmity! And is there any thing terrib[le] in the idea of such a LIBERATION; or shall [w]e feel dismay at the thought of the removal of those incumbrances which suffocate our [tru]e joys? Surely we ought rather to rejoice and be thankful for that change by which THIS CORRUPTIBLE MUST PUT ON INCORRUPTION, AND THIS MORTAL MUST PUT ON IMMORTALITY. Surely we ought rather to endeavour to despoil death of its common title, by which the wickedness and folly of mankind have marked it, as THE KING OF TERRORS, and to designate it by its proper CHRISTIAN NAMES, as the TRUE CHRISTIAN'S FRIEND, because THE TERMINATION OF HIS FEARS, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF HIS HOPES, THE GATE OF INTRODUCTION TO HIS PUREST JOYS, thus THE CLOSING PERIOD OF ALL HIS TRIALS, PAINS, AND SUFFERINGS, and at the same time THE COMMENCEMENT OF THAT STATE OF DURABLE BLISS, WHEN THERE SHALL BE NO MORE CURSE, BUT THE THRONE OF GOD AND OF THE LAMB SHALL BE IN IT, *and his servants shall serve Him,* (Rev. xxii. 3.) For death, it is evident, howsoever it may affect MATTER, has no power at all over MIND, and of course the mind, or that spiritual substance we call SOUL, and which is all that properly constitutes what we term OURSELVES, remains untouched by death, suffering no diminution, but rather experiencing increased energy in all its purposes, affections, thoughts, and operations, by being set at liberty from its temporal connections with its material associate.

From the above considerations, then, let us learn to [illegible] under the operation of every evil and error, which in our present state of probation adds to our difficulties, by strewing our path with THORNS AND BRIARS; recollecting the happy day when (if we manfully oppose all our evils) INSTEAD OF THE THORN SHALL COME UP THE FIR-TREE, AND INSTEAD OF THE BRIAR SHALL COME UP THE MYRTLE-TREE, AND SHALL BE TO THE LORD FOR A NAME, FOR AN EVERLASTING SIGN THAT THERE SHALL BE NO CUTTING OFF, (Isaiah lv. 13.) And let us recollect further that the sole ground of the permission of the existence either of the THORN or BRIAR of our natural evils and errors is this, that being seen, rejected, and rooted up by a vigorous repentance and evangelical faith, they may finally make more manifest that divine unutterable mercy of the *Most High,* which is ever disposed to plant in their place the FIR-TREE, and the MYRTLE-TREE of every saving good and truth, and thus to make itself A NAME, by giving to the humble and the penitent an unequivocal SIGN of its everlasting kingdom, where THERE WILL BE NO CUTTING OFF, but where the blessed promise will be forever accomplished, MY MERCY WILL I KEEP FOR HIM FOR EVERMORE, AND MY COVENANT SHALL STAND FAST WITH HIM. HIS SEED ALSO WILL I MAKE TO ENDURE FOREVER, AND HIS THRONE AS THE DAYS OF HEAVEN. (Psalm lxxxix. 28, 29.)

June 26th, 1826. V******.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MICROSCOPE.

There is a parcel of little creatures among the various characters and dispositions who, when amalgamated, form the common mass of society, so peculiarly insignificant as to loudly demand a remedy that would embrace in it a tendency to correct and reclaim them to a level with their more sensible fellow men—and this too, before the evil, if it may be called such, takes root too deeply. Those to whom I at this time allude, come under the denomination of *Plagiarists* or *Bug bears.* The other night, a sample of the "little race" vexed me so intolerably that I can in no way better give vent to my indignation than by writing my ideas on the subject, and handing them to our community through the medium of your paper, which I am aware countenances any thing that has for its object the suppression or doing away that which has a tendency to embitter society—accidentally falling in with the company of three or four notorious *coxcombs,* one of them after a short ceremony, neared towards me with a number of the Saturday Evening Post in hand, and with opened mouth gave flow to countless interrogatories as to the authorships of many "charmingly bright compositions" therein. This fellow was told, some short time since, "*he was, if any thing, rather weak in the upper story.*" I did not interrupt him, presuming that I knew his aim—"Well," continued he, "in confidence to you, this here short piece is mine: it is no great things, sir, but you must be acquainted with the fact, that it is among my earliest efforts, and of course, a *brilliant composition* ought not to be looked for."—At this recital my blood curdled in my veins, ah! thought I, how vilely this wretch presumes to rob another of his rights and his honor, and if others there are who follow in his "frothy wake," I wish to Heaven they were all blasted at a blow—for this deluded youth I warmly felt pity, as I was conscious, nay almost certain, there breathed another, who might with justness and truth stile himself the author—the person from whom I received my intelligence with respect to the "weakness of his cranium," said that he knew this character very well, and said also that a piece of his seldom ever appeared in *any paper,* though he had tried them all: if the phenomena occurred, that his composition did appear there, it could easily be accounted by supposing that the Editor's "communication box," had been so successively crammed full of his sickly lucubrations, that for want of a better, and out of compassion for the youth, allowed it what room it might require. I have always detested and will ever continue to detest this species of literary theft, and think it will be dealing out a blessing to our communities to pass something of this kind through the *press*—if you are not pleased with these remarks, condemn and consider them as the effusions of a lover of literature and straight dealings.

CENSOR.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

[From the New-York Gazette of 1766.]

As the following very extraordinary account of a duel may possibly be in very few hands, it is here presented to the public from a manuscript paper found in the library of Mr. Goodwin, author of the life of Henry——, and supposed to have happened the latter end of that monarch's reign. I am yours, &c. B. J.

His Grace the Duke of B—, to Lord B—, being the first letter that passed between them.

The affront which you gave me at the imperial minister's ball last night would argue me a person very unworthy the character I bear, to let it pass unregarded. To prove me that adventurous knight which your evasive expression would have given the noble lady to understand, may perhaps be the most acceptable means to reconcile your spleen: convince me then that you are more of a gentleman than I have reason to believe, by meeting me near the first tree behind the lodge at Hyde Park, precisely at half after five to-morrow morning; and that there may be no pretensions to delay, I have sent by the bearer of this, two swords, of which I give you the privilege to make a choice, and shall approve of whatever terms of fighting you'll be pleased to propose. In the interim I wish your lordship a good rest.

Whitehall, 9 o'clock.

Lord B——'s answer to the above.

I received your grace's message, and accept the contents. It would give me a sensible concern to be obliged to give up the pretensions which your grace is doubtful of. It was an oversight, I presume, that your grace gave me the privilege to choose my sword, except your grace has been so little used to this sort of ceremony, as to have forgot that it is the challenger's choice. This, however, is but a trifle (if any thing;) appear at the time appointed, and in the interim I wish your grace a very good night.—Cavendish Square, 11 o'clock. B——.

After my lord B—— had answered his grace's letter, he visited several of his friends, and was observed to be remarkably jocose when at lady Nottingham's; which occasioned a young lady, after his departure, to remark, that she fancied there was something very agreeable had transpired between his lordship and the Countess of E——, well knowing his extraordinary passion for that lady. He told the messenger that carried his letter, to bring his grace's answer to lieut. general D'Lee's, the gentleman whom he had pitched upon for his second, and with whom he lay that night at his house in St. James' street; which was done.

About four in the morning his lordship waked, and got softly up, without (as he thought) being observed by his bedfellow; and dressing himself, buckled on his sword, and fixed two agate flints in his pistols, then charged them; but recollecting that his grace's second would probably desire to see them loaded, drew them again. By this time the lieutenant was awake, and observing his lordship take a book out of his pocket thought it improper to give him to know he was observed; his lordship kneeled down by a small jasper table in the lieutenant's bed room, and seemed to pray, with great devotion for a quarter of an hour, often repeating just loud enough to be heard, the errors of his youthful days, and fervently supplicated the Almighty to overlook them; after which he rose and bid the lieutenant awake, for he would not willingly have his grace, he said, wait a moment, as the morning was a little rainy, and cold withal; by the time they were accoutred it wanted just half an hour of the appointed time; lieutenant D'Lee desired to view his lordship's sword, and examined the point and handle very cautiously, then returned it, by adding that he heartily wished it was going to be employed in a cause more serviceable to his country: his lordship answered, it could be of little consequence in that respect, let the event be what it would. Just as his lordship was opening the door for their departure, the lieutenant general desired to know if there was any thing his lordship thought proper to communicate; to which he replied it was very fortunate that he had mentioned that, and delivered a letter directed to the Right Hon. the Countess of E. desiring that he would give it to her alone, and not upon any consideration trust it to another hand; as for family affairs, he said they were already settled according to his will.

On this they immediately left the apartment and arrived somewhat before the appointed time, and took several turns from the lodge to the tree. His lordship several times expressing wonder at his grace's delay, though it was not two minutes by lieut. D'Lee's watch above the limited hour, when he arrived, attended with one second only. He bid his lordship good morning, and hoped they had not waited for them long; then pulling out his watch, said, he had hit it to a point, adding at the same time, that he had rather die than break his promise upon such an occasion. His lordship returned the expression with this addition, that though they wanted a little, there was sufficient time left to dispatch the business they were upon.—To which his grace replied the sooner it is dispatched the more leisure there will be behind. In the interim the seconds were pairing their swords, and each one loaded his adversary's pistols. Then agreed to the following terms, viz.

1st. That the distance of firing should not be less, at either time, than seven yards and a half.

2d. That if either should be dangerously wounded at the first discharge, the duel should cease, if the wounded person would own his life was in the hands of his antagonist.

3d. That between the firing and drawing their swords there should be no limited time, but each should endeavor to make the first thrust.

4th. That if either should yield, as in the second article, during the engagement with sword, whether by a wound, false step, or any other means, then the engagement should cease.

To which four articles they both consented. His grace stripped off his coat, which was scarlet, trimmed with broad gold lace, when my lord B——'s second stepped in to unbutton his waiscoat, on which with some indignation his grace replied, "Do you take me to be a person of so little honor as to defend myself by such means as hiding a shield under my doublet?" Lieut. Gen. D'Lee desired his excuse, adding he was bound in honor to see justice done to the cause he had espoused. The same ceremony passed upon his lordship, who had already pulled off his coat, which was crimson with broad silver lace; and both the combatants being now ready, my lord B—— added, "Now if it please your grace, come on," when they instantly stepped into the circle; his grace fired and missed, but my lord B—, perhaps from more experience, knew that battles were seldom won by hasty measures, deliberately levelled his, and wounded his antagonist near the throat. They both discharged again, when his lordship received a slight wound in his turn, on which they instantly drew their swords, and impetuously charged each other, each of them rather meditating the death of his adversary than his own safety. In the first or second thrust lord B——entangled the toe of his pump in a tuft of grass, and, in evading a push from his antagonist, fell on his right side, but supporting himself with the sword hand, by inconceivable dexterity, sprung backwards, and evaded the push apparently aimed at his heart. A little pause intervening here, his grace's second proposed to his lordship a reconciliation, but the ardent thirst after each other's blood so overpowered the strongest arguments of reason, that they insisted to execute each other's will, whatever might be the consequence. Nay, the anger of his grace was raised to such a pitch of revenge, that he, in that critical moment, swore, if for the future, either of the seconds interposed, he would make his way through his body. Thus, after finding all remonstrances of saving them without effect, they retired to their limited distance, and perhaps one of the most extraordinary duels ensued that the records of history can produce, fairly disputed hand to hand. The parrying after this interval brought on a close lock, which Monsieur Des Barreux says, nothing but the key of the body can open; in this position they stood for, I dare say, a minute, striving to disengage from each other by successive wrenches; in one of which his grace's sword point got entangled in the guard of his lordship's, which, in fact, his lordship overlooked, so that this disadvantage was recovered [illegible] his grace, before the consequence, [illegible] might have brought on was executed. [illegible] a very strong wrench on both sides, [illegible] springing from their hands—I dare s[illegible]ship's flew six or seven yards upright[illegible] accident, however, did not retard the [illegible] moment, but both seizing their [illegible] same time, the duel was renew[ed illegible] such malevolence as ever.—By th[illegible] lordship had received a thrust thr[illegible] inner part of his sword arm, passing [illegible] to the exterior part of the elbow; [illegible] the same time, passing a little over that of [his a]ntagonist, but alertly drawing back, I think partly before his grace had recovered his push, ran him through the body a little above the right pap. His lordship's sword being thus engaged, nothing was left for his defence but a naked left arm, and his grace being in this dangerous situation, yet had fair play at almost any part of his lordship's body; yet he bravely put by several thrusts exactly levelled at his throat, till at last having two fingers cut off by defending the pushes, and the rest mangled to a terrible degree, his grace lodged his sword one rib below his heart, and in this affecting condition they both stood, without either being able to make another push, and each of them by this time, was in a manner covered with blood and gore; when both seconds stepped in, and begged they would consider their situation, and the good of their future state; yet neither would consent to part until by the greater loss of blood which his lordship sustained in being first wounded, he fell down senseless, but in such a position that he drew his sword out of his grace's body; but recovering himself a little before he was quite down, faultered forward and falling with his thigh across his sword snapped it in the middle. His grace observing that he was no longer capable of defence, or sensible of danger, immediately broke his own, and fell on his body with the deepest signs of concern, and both expired before any assistance could be got, though Dr. Fountain had orders from his grace not to be out of the way in case he should be called upon that morning. Thus fell these two gallant men, whose personal bravery history can scarcely equal, and whose honor nothing but such a cause could stain.

This anecdote was signed R. Deerhurst, who it is persumed was his grace's second.

P. S. In the above Manuscript, several passages are quite defaced, especially the reign and year, which I could make nothing of, at least reconcilable to history. The language I have modernised, partly through the whole, for the better perusal of my son, but the seven last lines are not one of them legible, though I believe them to contain reasons why the unhappy affair never got into history.

Afternoon Party in Mexico.

The following is a very lively, and we doubt not, a very accurate description of the manners of those inhabitants of Mexico, who are of European extraction:—

We were introduced to several respectable families in Xalappa, and spent many pleasant evenings with them: lively chat, music, and dancing, filled up a few hours that might have otherwise passed heavily. On the first evening of my being in their society, I observed a smoke rising from the head of a lady who was playing on the piano; and on going round to ascertain the cause, I found that, notwithing her engagement at the instrument, she did not forego her segar, but was puffing the fumes away in volumes from mouth and nostrils. I never saw females of any country on such good terms with each other, expressing the greatest delight in meeting, and embracing most affectionately at parting. The lady and gentleman of the mansion are always reminding you that the house and all that it contains are at your disposal, and if you express your admiration of any thing that belongs to them, they immediately assure you that it is at your service. These are, it need hardly be repeated, mere words of course, hyperbolical compliments, which almost go beyond the old Spanish salutation:—"May you live a thousand years."

I accepted an invitation from Mr. Hall, an English resident of Vera Cruz, to see a new establishment for the distillation of brandy. A plentiful repast was served up in the Spanish style, in a house built of sticks. Of the greater portion of the dishes, I could not learn the component parts; but one striking feature was a pig three months old, roasted whole and stuffed with walnuts, which I thought an excellent dish, and well cooked. There was a great want of knives, as only one was allowed to each table, and I was told this was common in Spanish America. Before dinner was over, a species of fun, something like what is

practised during the carnival at Rome, commenced. A gentleman, rolling a piece of bread between his fingers to the size of a pea, would, with great dexterity and privacy, fling it in the face of some one employed in eating; the party struck, generally had his suspicions of the quarter from whence it came, and would watch his opportunity of returning the compliment. The more surprise was excited, the more this sort of hostility was practised, till the battle became general, and at last whole cakes were expended in this species of sport. The fair part of our company retired to a plain before the house, and were followed by the gentlemen, the game still continuing.

To this succeeded dancing to a guitar, strummed by a pretty little girl about twelve years old; and some of the ladies accompanied with their voices the movements of their feet. Whilst this amusement was going on, a fine young bull was brought and tied by a long cord to the stump of a tree: the beautiful little animal seemed for a while to enjoy the noisy sport as much as any of the company, till he had received several very marked insults, when he lost his temper, and with considerable violence ran at an Indian, against whom he had already shown marks of hostility. Several persons now joined in the attempt to work him up to the highest point of irritation: the young men advanced in front of him with only a pocket handkerchief, and when they had provoked him to attack them, would merely step aside, and leave the handkerchief covering his face. The contest had continued without any one being endangered, till, in a furious charge at his Indian friend, the bull broke the rope; but the sable adversary very dexterously turned short and seized him by the tail, and contrived so to hold him till another rope was passed round his body, and he was again secured. A soldier next leapt upon his back, but after a few efforts the animal threw him to a considerable distance, and he fell with violence. He now became quite furious, when an Indian sprung upon his back, clasping his sides with his legs, and resisting every effort of the bellowing brute to dislodge him, finally galloped off into a wood.

It was the first time I had ever witnessed any thing like a bull-fight, even of this mimic kind: and as the parties did not seem to apprehend any perils, the laughter, in which the females had no inconsiderable share, was very boisterous and long-continued. Some of the ladies remarked that the sun was low, when a general retreat was made to the house. I concluded all was over; but a long old table was brought out, and the friend by whom I had been introduced whispered to me that I was to witness the conclusion of all Spanish parties.

Cards were produced, the table was immediately spread with doubloons and dollars, and considerable sums were won and lost in a few minutes. I was shocked to observe the change which took place, and in so short a time, from boisterous but innocent mi[illegible] display of passions of the worst kin[illegible] which the ladies acted a still more [illegible] part than in the former sports. The [illegible]tiful beaming black eyes, which [illegible] minutes before, had sparkled [illegible] life and joy, were now overcast [illegible] with expressions of avarice and [illegible] one smile nor jest occurred d[illegible]ole of this short scene; for it only c[illegible] while the horses were getting ready, [illegible] our cavalcade, consisting of twenty [illegible]animals, took a narrow path through the w[illegible]. It was some time before hilarity resumed its sway; when some curvetting and racing took place among the sprightly little chargers. We entered the city of Xalappa after sun-set in a body, and I was much pleased with what I had seen; the entertainment, in its leading features, carried my ideas back to the days of good Queen Bess.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Several misconceptions are afloat, says the Baltimore Chronicle, and gaining considerable currency, in relation to the state of Mr. Jefferson's affairs, and his true object in making a lottery of his property. A friend residing in this place, lately wrote a letter on the subject to Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, grandson of Mr. Jefferson. In answer, he has received the copy of one addressed to Mr. Randolph by his grandfather, pending the discussion of the lottery bill before the legislature of Virginia; and with it, permission to make of it such use as he might deem proper for correcting any erroneous impressions on the subject that he might find prevalent. As a prompt and easy mode of clearing away all the false views of the matter which may be entertained, he has committed the letter to the columns of our paper:

"MONTICELLO, February 8, 1826.

"*My dear Jefferson,*

"I duly received your affectionate letter of the 3d, and perceive there are greater doubts than I had apprehended whether the legislature will indulge me in my request to them. It is part of my mortification to perceive, that I had so far overvalued myself as to have counted on it with too much confidence. I see, in the failure of this hope, a deadly blast of all my peace of mind, during my remaining days. You kindly encourage me to keep up my spirits—but, oppressed with disease, debility, age, and embarrassed affairs, this is difficult. For myself, I should not regard a prostration of fortune. But I am overwhelmed at the prospect of the situation in which I may leave my family—my dear and beloved daughter, the cherished companion of my early life, and nurse of my age, and her children, rendered as dear to me as if my own, from having lived with them from their cradle, left in a comfortless situation, hold up to me nothing but future gloom—and I should not care were life to end with the line I am writing, were it not that I may yet be of some avail to the family. Their affectionate devotion to me makes a willingness to endure life a duty, so long as it can be of any use to them. Yourself particularly, dear Jefferson, I consider as the greatest of the Godsends which Heaven has granted to me. Without you, what could I do under the difficulties now environing me? These have been produced, in some degree, by my own unskilful management, and devoting my time to the service of my country; but much also by the unfortunate fluctuations in the value of our money, and the long continued depression of farming business. But for the last, I am confident, my debts might be paid, leaving me Monticello and the Bedford estate. But where there are no bidders, property, however great, is no resource for the payment of debts—all may go for little or nothing.

"Perhaps, however, even in this case, I may have no right to complain, as these misfortunes have been held back for my last days, when few remain to me. I duly acknowledge that I have gone through a long life, with fewer circumstances of affliction than are the lot of most men. Uninterrupted health, a competence for every reasonable want, usefulness to my fellow-citizens, a good portion of their esteem, no complaint against the world, which has sufficiently honoured me, and, above all, a family which has blessed me by their affection, and never by their conduct given me a moment's pain. And should this my last request be granted, I may yet close, with a cloudless sun, a long and serene day of life. Be assured, my dear Jefferson, that I have a just sense of the part you have contributed to this, and that I bear to you unmeasured affection.

"TH: JEFFERSON."

RECOLLECTIONS.

Proceedings in 1799, on the Death of WASHINGTON.

He died Dec. 14, 1799—and was then Lieutenant General of the army just organized under the administration of his friend President Adams. Congress being in session, General (Judge) Marshall announced the national calamity to Congress, on the 18th, which immediately adjourned.

The next day President Adams sent the following Message to Congress.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The letter herewith transmitted will inform you that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow citizen, GEO. WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory. JOHN ADAMS.

Gen. Marshall then, with a countenance and tone of voice indicating the deepest sorrow, addressed the Chair of the House in an impressive eulogium, and moved, in Resolutions, "That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence on this melancholy event.

"That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and the Members and Officers of this House wear black during the session.

"That a Committee (of 16) be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honor to the Memory of the Man, first in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his countrymen."

☞ The Committee soon after reported, and Congress voted unanimously to erect a Marble Monument to his memory: That a Funeral Oration be pronounced before the two Houses; that it be recommended to the whole people of the United States to wear crape, as morning, for thirty days, and that the President be requested to issue his proclamation notifying the recommendation.

[All the above Resolutions (SAVE ONLY THE FIRST) were religiously executed, with numerous additions. Funeral Orations were pronounced in all the States; all the newspapers were put in deep mourning, and this mark of respect was continued in all the papers for a month.]

The Editor of the Boston Gazette, noticing the fact, that the venerable Carroll did not subscribe the declaration of independence until twenty days after its promulgation, says, "it is known, that some, whose names appear in that important instrument, were not present in Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, but they were permitted to subscribe it afterwards." Mr. Thornton, of N. Hampshire, was of this number. The same Editor states, that the names of some, who voted for the measure, on that memorable day, do not appear on the official copy. Among them was the late Gov. M'Kean of Delaware. Mr. Wisner too of New-York, was in Congress on the 4th, and yet his signature is not to the instrument. The history of this instrument should be more clearly known. It will probably be given to the public, in the memoires of the illustrious author of it, which are soon to be published.

The Worcester Ægis, in an article on the subject, states, that the declaration was not signed by any of the members on the Fourth of July. Resolutions, on the subject, were introduced on the 7th of June, and on the following day they were taken up and debated, in a committee of the whole. On the 10th they were again discussed in committee, and a Resolution was read and passed, which concludes as follows: ——"That these U. States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States: that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown: that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be, totally dissolved."

On the 11th of June, the committee of five for preparing the declaration, was chosen. It consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston.

On the first of July this committee reported, and the vote of acceptance was taken by States. Pennsylvania was in the negative, and Delaware was divided. The determination on the subject was postponed to the next day. The arrival of Mr. Rodney decided Delaware in its favor, and the absence of the members of Pennsylvania, who considered the measures premature, gave a majority in its favor from the State. The resolution was agreed to on the second of July, and the further consideration of the Declaration was postponed to the third of July. On the fourth the committee reported that they had agreed on the Declaration, it was passed to be engrossed and signed. The length of the instrument preventing the clerk from preparing a suitable copy for their signatures on that day, it was signed at different times, and by some, long after its adoption. Mr. Carroll, now the only survivor of the fifty five subscribers, was then absent on public business, and did not return till twenty-one days after its promulgation. Messrs. Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thornton of New-Hampshire, were not members at the time. Mr. Read, of Delaware, was opposed to the declaration at the time of its adoption. In the printed public journal of Congress, the names of these gentlemen are inserted, while those of Thomas M'Kean of Delaware and Henry Wisner of N. York, both of whom were present, are omitted.

It is a very curious fact, that each of the Presidents of the United States, beginning with Washington, went out of office in his sixty-sixth year. And still further, if the present President should continue in office the usual term of eight years from his first accession—he also will go out of office in his sixty-sixth year.

Presidents of Congress under the Confederation.

1774, Peyton Randolph	1781, John Hanson
" Henry Middleton	1782, Elias Boudinot
1775, John Hancock	1783, Thomas Mifflin
1777, Henry Laurens	1784, Richard H. Lee
1778, John Jay	1786, Nath. Gorham
1779, Saml. Huntington	1787, Arthur St. Clair
1780, Thomas M'Kean	1788, Cyrus Griffin

Presidents of the United States.

1. George Washington, from 1789 to 1797—Died Dec. 14, 1799.
2. John Adams, from 1797 to 1801—Died July 4, 1826.
3. Thomas Jefferson, from 1801 to 1809—Died July 4, 1826.
4. James Madison, from 1809 to 1817.
5. James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, from 1825.

There is a man by the name of Nicholas Cambel now living in his 94th year, in the town of Warren, R. I. who made one of the celebrated *Tea Party* in Boston harbor. Of the particulars of the affair, we learn that the expedition was led by Mr. Suel and Mr. Brown.—The party was in number about 40, and marched to the foot of the wharf, all of them armed, and a few disguised, where they halted. The leaders went on board, represented to the captains and consignee that the tea was not wanted, and requested them to seek another market for it. These having no effect, the whole party, after leaving a guard at the wharf to resist the approach of any stranger, "even unto blood," proceeded to the vessels and began the work of removal. The attack had been foreseen, and consequently the party were obliged, in their progress, to remove hatches, coiled ropes, casks of provisions and other articles, placed above the tea for its concealment.—The mates were permitted to look on in order to satisfy them that the sole object was the destruction of the tea; the captains and consignee were bound and confined. After effecting the object, every thing was fully replaced, and the party went to Bro[illegible] house, where a pipe of Lisbon was broached for their use.

Commodore Tucker commanded the public ship, which carried out Adams on his first embassy to Europe, in the Revolutionary war.—On the voyage was attacked by a British cruiser. In the action begun Mr. Adams was walking the quarter deck. The Commodore begged him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

The State of Virginia poses a statue of WASHINGTON. Virginia took the lead in that description of honors to Washington. That Commonwealth, as long as forty years ago, had a statue of her illustrious son executed by one of the first artists in Europe. The sculptor was *Houdon*, of France. That the resemblance might be as perfect as possible, the artist was sent for to the United States to take the cast from the person itself of Washington, and he succeeded well. The statue stands in the capitol at Richmond, and is adorned with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Madison.

On the 4th of July last, a military servant of Gen. Washington, died at New York, and was buried by the colored people with the honors of war. So that the remarkable coincidences with which that day will be remembered, is rendered still more singular by the demise of one so intimately connected with the Father of his country.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
Back of No. 113 Chesnut street, nearly opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

Messrs. Carey and Lea, announce that they will publish Mr. Sergeant's Oration this day.

Messrs. Carey & Lea are about to re-publish Mills' heavy work on the Crusaders.

The last number of the Westminster, (London) Review contains the speeches of Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Sprague.—This is an unusual attention either to our politics or our displays of forensic ability.

The author of Redwood has recently published a tale for youth, entitled "The Deformed Boy." The North American Review remarks, that this is a beautiful and affecting little story, worthy of the author of Redwood. The incidents are striking, and they are stated to be true. They afford a view of those calamities to which the poor are exposed, especially the wives and children of the intemperate. Their sufferings ought to be pressed upon the attention, and as far as possible, brought down to the feelings of the rich and prosperous.

"THE ORIENTAL HARP,"

BY THE BOSTON BARD,

A neat volume of upwards of two hundred and fifty pages, published at Providence, R. I. We have received a number of copies of it and will be happy to effect an immediate sale of them, as the author's circumstances require the assistance which the proceeds of this work are calculated to afford him. The appeal which is now made to the public is rendered more consonant to the feelings of philanthropy, as every one who extends a hand to relieve the distresses of the Bard may possess themselves with a suitable equivalent in return. "The poetry in the volume (says an eastern journal) consists mostly of short fugitive pieces on a great variety of subjects, bearing with them the internal evidences of a poet's aspirations. That Mr. Coffin possesses much of the genuine spirit and power of poetry, no one can doubt who reads only a few pages in this volume; and it would be strange, indeed, if among so large a number, no single piece could be found, that would not easily pass the ordeal of severe criticism. But the effusions of the "Boston Bard" are already well known to the literary world, they have graced every public journal in our country; have elicited for the author a large share of applause, and given him a rank among the most favored sons of song. These facts alone furnish abundant recommendation for his present collection and are sufficient of themselves to ensure him a name more lasting than marble. But this is not all. The situation and circumstances of the author, call upon the public patronage in a manner, which, independent of other considerations, must be irresistible. He is now oppressed with penury, and languishing on a bed of sickness, from which it is apprehended he never will rise in health. He has been favoured with nothing except with the smiles of the muses; and the flowers which he gathered on Parnassus, and watered at the Castalian fount, he has profusely given to the world. An opportunity is now offered to the public, not only to relieve the despondency and cheer the declining hours of a youth to fortune, though not to fame unknown, upon whose pallid brow disease has set the stamp of premature decay; but to receive in return not only the blessings which attend the exercise of the better feelings of our nature, but the highest gratification in the perusal of some of the finest fugitive pieces that have yet been penned by an American Poet."

The "Oriental Harp" may be purchased of Bennett and Walton, 37 Market street—Philip Price, 73 Market street—Isaac Pugh, South East corner of Third and Race—Atkinson and Alexander, 53 Market street, and at the printing office back of No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

COMMUNICATION.

A FEMALE SHARK

Was caught on Sunday, the 16th instant, off Lewistown, by the Anthalieutican Club, a party from this city, on a pleasure excursion, in the sloop Ann Maria; it measured on being received on board, in length eleven feet six inches; width four feet; it contained several crabs; the back bone of a shark about three feet in length, and a quarter of veal which had been thrown from the vessel that morning. She was swimming in two and a half fathom water, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the beach, and was accompanied up to the moment when she was transferred from her element to the deck of the sloop by a small Pilot Fish, (which is known to attend the shark on his excursions near shoals, &c.) who darted into the sea on observing the destiny of his follower.

The jaw bone of this fish has been preserved and brought to this city, when expanded it will embrace, with ease, two common sized men. ONE OF THE CLUB.

COMMUNICATION.

Having been afflicted during 18 months, with cancer of the nose, which occasioned excruciating pain, and threatened the destruction of that member, and after trying many things without effect, I was urged by Mr John Ridgway, to a trial of the Panacea, when I called on Mr. E. T. Scott, No. 61 North Eighth street, and obtained one bottle, which made a sensible alteration in the pain and appearance of the sore, and after the use of the fourth bottle, all deformity was removed, and the disease completely cured: several months have elapsed, and so well am I satisfied that the cure is perfect, that I recommend the trial of Scott's Panacea to all persons similarly afflicted. JACOB HARLEN.

A gentleman was knocked down one evening last week, in Third, above Arch street.—The villian, a white man, who perpetrated the deed, was about committing a robbery, when an alarm was given, and he being pursued, ran towards Arch street wharf: as he found himself too warmly pressed, he betook himself to the river, whence he was dragged by a ferryman, and on the following morning was committed to prison.

During the storm on Monday week, Mr. Obadiah King of Camden, (N. J.) who was walking with his little daughter near Kaighnton, was overtaken by the rain, and he and the child took shelter under a tree; a flash of lightning struck the tree, killed Mr. K. instantly, and prostrated the child. The little sufferer lay insensible for near an hour, when she recovered sufficiently to enable her to crawl to a house near by, where she related what had occurred. Immediate aid was procured, but the spark of life had fled forever. The child, we are happy to state, is doing well. This is the hundred and ninety-ninth warning against the danger of taking shelter under trees during thunder storms.

The ship Xenophon, arrived at New York, from London, has brought over a fine collection of animals, originally obtained in the East Indies. Among them are leopards, tigers, and a camel, with two humps, of a species which is said never to have been before seen in this country. He measures about 7 feet in height.

An entertainment was given in New Orleans, at Mr. Rasch's garden in Chartres st. and the proceeds, amounting to $365, were generously appropriated to the benefit of the Orphan Boy's Asylum. Liberality of this description is deserving of publicity. Mr. Rasch was for many years a resident of this city.

Mr. W. G. Lyford, writes from Norfolk, Va. that another fire broke out in Petersburg last Tuesday, which consumed twelve or fifteen houses in the vicinity of where Powell's tavern formerly stood, on Sycamore st. It is said to have originated by accident in a bake house.

NEW HOPE BANK.

It is stated in the Doylestown Democrat of Tuesday, that on Saturday last the alarm at the office of the New Hope Bank was very great, and the doors were alternately shut and opened. Several times through the day, the larger demands were refused and the smaller ones were paid until two o'clock, when it being Saturday afternoon, their door was shut, and those outside were told that "they might do their worst." The whole sum demanded within two days, did not exceed five or six hundred dollars.

We learn from the last New-Brunswick Times, that one of the patrons of that paper, a poor but industrious mechanic, wishing to have the privilege of occasionally seeing the paper himself, and unwilling to disoblige his neighbors who were in the constant habit of borrowing it, has subscribed for a second paper, and is now supplied with two copies weekly!

YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. state that on the 27th of June, Abasha Holland, and John P Morris died of yellow fever. In alluding to those deaths, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, in their paper of the 3d, say, "Our readers will perceive that two deaths have occurred by *yellow fever* within the last week. It came rather before the usual time, but the weather has been hot enough to convert common fevers into those of a malignant type. If our advice would go for any thing, we would warn all persons to leave the city."

The Hon. Edward Livingston has been re-elected to Congress.

CONGREGATION OF GOVERNORS.

Halifax papers to the 7th inst. state, that in addition to the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Howard Douglas was hourly expected from New Brunswick—the Duke of Manchester, the civil governor, and the Commandant at Jamaica, were looked for in a few days—and Governor Ready of P. E. Island, was expected to reach Halifax by the June Packet. The Novascotian states, that these various heads of the Colonial administration, assisted by Sir. James Kempt, will no doubt turn their attention to the interests of their different Governments, and will probably effectuate, by their meeting, some common measures beneficial to all.

In the Session of the Common Council of Albany on Monday evening, John Manning, a baker, petitioned that a fine imposed on him for selling *Light Bread* might be remitted. He admitted the fact, but said he had been induced to do so from the fact that all the principal bakers in the city made their loaves light. He had [illegible] his bread full weight, but again made it light because others did. Prayer refused, and the petition handed over to the Police magistrate, as it contained confessions of having violated the law in several instances, whereas he had been fined but for one fraud.

Some knaves have attempted a most impudent imposition on the good people of Richmond, Va. Printed bills offered to their curiosity, the Wild Man of Kentucky, who has proved to be no other than an idiotic negro, kept in a condition of extreme wretchedness. Two sturdy vagabonds acted as his keepers, and contrived "to fill their pockets from the credulity of the simple."

The burr mill-stone has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage River, inexhaustible in quantity, and equal in quality to the best French white flint burr. It can be obtained of almost any size, presenting a surface of from ten inches to five feet in diameter. The head waters of the Merrimack river, Missouri, have been purchased by a Mr. Massie, who intends, immediately, to erect iron works.

COM. PORTER.

The National Journal, speaking of the reported appointment of Com. Porter to the command of the Mexican Navy, says:—"We have now the best grounds for believing—having seen letters from the Commodore himself as late as the 21st of June—that this information is, to say the least, *premature*. The most splendid offers had been made to the Commodore, not only by the Mexican, but by the Colombian government, which, if accepted, would give him a most elevated and important naval rank; but he had thus far given no decisive reply to repeated and urgent solicitations, and we think it not at all improbable that, under all circumstances, the Commodore will return to his native country to spend his last days in a service to whose glory he has so richly contributed.

There arrived in New York, on Saturday, in the steerage of the ship Josephine, from Liverpool, fifty eight passengers—in the Panther thirty, and in the Robert Fulton one hundred and thirty five; making an accession of inhabitants at one port, in a single day, of two hundred and twenty-three, besides the ordinary mode of increase.

A VERITABLE GHOST.—The Salem, Mass. Gazette of the 21st has the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—"At the celebration of independence in Freetown, N. H. Col. Tarbox, one of those who fought, bled and *died* at Bunker Hill, walked alone in the procession in the same dress which he wore on that memorable occasion."

A fourth of-July orator whose address appears in the Marietta paper, commenced thus: "*Fellow Citizens and Ladies.*" This is like the last address of George III. to his Parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech thus:—"*My Lords and Peacocks!*"

It is stated in a letter, dated St. Augustine, July the 4th, that a gang of Indians had a few days previous, killed a half breed Creek Indian lad, by shooting their rifle balls through him in a most infamous and unprovoked manner. The Marshall, and a detachment of United States Troops, had gone in pursuit of the murderers.

The Louisiana Courier of the 26th ult. states, that "the Crevasse below Lafourche makes every day further progress and that it is now half a mile wide. All the neighborhood is under water, and all exertions to stop it have been unavailing. The damages it has already occasioned, are dreadful, and it is feared it will increase."

The House of Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes could not form a quorum on the 16th day of May last, owing to the absence of many of the country members, detained at home by the influenza, which had become epidemic throughout the Island; and it was agreed that a call of the House should be again made on that day fortnight.

It is said that the President of the United States, and Mr. Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, are named as executors of the will of the late President Adams. His estate is understood to consist in lands, and to be considerable in value and amount.

DELIGHTS OF SURVEYING.

From a letter written by one of the party appointed to examine the Dismal Swamp Canal, we make the following extract:

"We have had a pretty hard time for one or two days, in traversing part of the Swamp. One day our walking was like wading through a plate of thick turtle soup; another, the reeds were so thick that it was with difficulty ten or twelve axemen could make a sufficient path to use our instruments; the hot sun pouring his rays upon us, and thousands of yellow flies, that bite worse than any mosquetoes, both contributed to render our situation unpleasant. The water is every where in the Swamp impregnated with the flavour of the juniper tree: all that we had, for most of the time, was nearly of the colour of Madeira wine and slightly bitter."

Desha, the murderer of Baker, and son of the Governor of Kentucky, has cut his throat from ear to ear. After the surgeon had dressed his wounds, he endeavoured to persuade Desha to confess his crime—instead of which he pointed to a piece of paper, besprinkled with blood, on which was written—"*Innocent of the charges alleged against me.*" A letter from Cynthia, to the editor of the Frankford Argus, confirms the above. He sent for laudanum several times, and attempted to borrow a pistol. Desha was alive at the last dates and but little expectation of his recovering.

The following particulars in addition to what we have already published, are taken from the Kentucky Reporter of the 7th inst.

J. O. Beauchamp expiated his crime, for the murder of Col. S. P. Sharp, on the gallows at half past 1 o'clock to day. A little after 12 o'clock, Beauchamp was brought out in a blanket and placed in a covered Dearborn waggon, to be taken to the place of execution. He was excessively weak and emaciated from the effects of laudanum which he had taken a few days before, but which was emitted from the stomach and proved insufficient to take away life. His wife had taken the same quantity without effecting the object. On being laid in the wagon he indicated some perturbation of mind, and from the workings of his countenance he was evidently agitated within. He sent for Mr. Darby, and told him that he acquitted him of all and every charge in relation to the murder of Col. Sharp, but said he was wrong in that part of his testimony which stated he had seen him (Beauchamp) at Duncan's Well. He then took leave, and the sheriff ordered the guards to move forward. On the way to the gallows he became composed, and occasionally a smile lighted his countenance. He bowed to the people as he passed along the streets, and on passing some windows filled with ladies, shedding tears, his gestures were peculiarly affecting and manly. On arriving at the gallows he had a short conversation with those that were near him and took leave of them all. He was then put into a cart in which was his coffin. At the gallows he asked for a drink of water, and ordered the music to play Bonaparte's Retreat from Moscow—the rope being fixed he said, "drive off, I am ready to die." In less than ten minutes he was launched into eternity! On swinging off, he struggled considerably, but ceased in about two minutes; and in the space of ten minutes all appearances of life disappeared. He hung on the gallows about half an hour. He met his fate with great fortitude and composure. I am informed he never seemed entirely to despair of a pardon until the day before, when the Governor ordered out the two uniform companies. When the drums beat, his whole manner and countenance seemed to undergo a change. Not till then did he exhibit signs of penitence, or seem to be alarmed for his future destiny.

It will be recollected that Mrs. B. was examined and acquitted, on the charge of being accessary to the crime of her husband, but at her own solicitation and his, she was permitted to return and remain in his cell. They both held out the idea that they were to die together, and having failed in an attempt on their own lives by taking laudanum, they repeated the attempt by inflicting wounds upon themselves with a butcher-knife. Mrs. B. stabbed herself under the left breast, and lived but an hour or two. So perished Ann Beauchamp, one of the most unfortunate of women. She was removed to a room in the jailer's house.

A reverend gentleman who was present, speaks of the dying scene, as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bed. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other he held her pulse until she expired. "Then "farewell" said he, "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of persecution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die!" Twice he embraced her, and was then removed.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Liverpool papers have been received to the 12th of June. They are principally occupied with the election of members of Parliament. A riot took place in Carlisle during the canvass of Sir Philip Musgrave, late member of Parliament for that city; the military was ordered out, and four persons were shot, one of whom (a woman) was shot dead.

The London papers are filled with the proceedings of their elections for members of Parliament. It was not certain who would succeed in London. At the close of the poll, in London, on the second day, 10th of June, Thompson had 987, Waithman 848, Wood 8[illegible], Ward 716, Venables 683, and Garratt (the Lord Mayor 250. The Lord Mayor intended to quit the field.

In Southwark, the poll stood, Mr. Calvert 1575, Sir Robert Wilson 1479, and Mr. Pollock 1092.

One of the last official acts of the late Emperor of Russia is said to have been a decree forbidding the sale of children, which has been practised in a certain part of this empire.

From Greece, accounts have been received of the number of slain at the storming and massacre of Missolonghi. It is stated, variously, to be from 12 to 22,000. The Turkish fleet was seen off Mocroniss on the morning of the 8th May, returning to the Dardanells, most probably to refit. Their next attack, it is supposed, will be upon the entirely defenceless islands of Syria. Com. Rogers' squadron was daily expected at Smyrna from Port Mahon.

Townsend, the pedestrian, completed with ease his astonishing task of walking 660 miles in 10 days, being six miles more than any other man has ever accomplished in the same time. Major Elphinstone, for a wager of 500 sovereigns, undertook to go on foot 88 miles in 14 hours. He performed the distance with ease, and had half an hour to spare.

Captain Layman, of the British Navy, committed suicide on the 24th of May, by cutting his throat with a razor, while in one of the baths at Cheltenham. He was represented to have been a brave officer, was about 40 years of age, and author of several works on Naval Architecture.

Forty villages in Hindostan, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, have publicly renounced Heathenism, and become converts to the Wesleyan Missionaries.

There is a Society at Berne, in Switzerland, for the insuring against Hail Storms.

The last Northumberland, (Eng.) election contest cost £3,000 ($13,500) per day. The successful candidate held his seat but three months!

Lord Combermere's share of the prize-money at Bhurtpoore is said to be £30,000, (about $140,000.)

A letter from Dublin, printed in an Irish journal, states that the Marchioness of Wellesley (before Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore,) is "extremely popular with all parties" in the Irish capital, and greatly admired for her sense, urbanity, accomplishments and beauty.

A shocking accident happened in the steam engine factory of Mr Mandely, at Lambeth. The iron frame work of some building just erecting, crushed the walls by their weight when eighty persons were employed upon or beneath them. Two persons were killed and several others very much injured.

In a Court in London, lately, a Girl applied to have the Judge lay an injunction on a certain baker not to make love to her. She proved how much she was annoyed, and the judge issued the injunction accordingly, with a penalty of 40 dollars.

An article published in the Prince of Wales Island paper, mentions an arrival in the port which was certainly a novelty, and excited much attention. His Cochin Majesty's frigate Toy Lang, mounting thirty-two guns, commanded by Woyang, Vaufang, and his Majesty's brig Bucluang, Huong Kongston, commander, from a cruise, last from Singapore, arrived on a visit to the Island. These vessels were lately built under the superintendance of a Frenchman. The ship is a neat model of a vessel, measuring about 350 tons.—The hull, masts, &c. are painted in a very fantastic manner.

An eminent coach proprietor in England has offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Committee, twenty thousand pounds per annum for the liberty of conveying passengers between the two towns.

Election Eloquence.—Extract from an Address to the Electors of the City of Wells, published in the Taunton Courier:

"Brother Electors—Let us put aside all humbug, cant and nonsense, and come to the simple case, which in fact is, two Middlesex Attorneys versus two Somerset Squires.—Counsel for the plaintiff's, Messrs. Falsehood, Corruption and Ingratitude. Counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Truth, Honor, and Honesty.

"The plaintiff's coming, on speculation, under the dishonorable banners of these Advocates, having no local interests, no talent, no recommendation, modestly state, that 'they come forward to relieve the City from the degradation of being represented by the two present Members!'"

A SWEEPING ORATOR.

The following is an extract from a speech made at a meeting of the Master Chimney sweepers, of May-day:—"I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that it is a thing impossible to do away with our climbing boys. For instance, look at the Duke of York's 51 new chimneys. Let me ask any one of you in company, is it possible a machine could be poked up any of them? I say, no; and for this reason, that most of them run in a horizontal line, and then abruptly turn up, so that you see a machine would be of no more use than if you were to thrust up an old broomstick; and I mean to stick to it, that our opponents may as well try to put down chimney-sweepers in the old way, as the Equitable Loan Bank Company endeavoured to cut up the business of the pawnbrokers. (*Applause.*) When I look round the table (said the speaker) and see such respectable gentleman on my right hand and on my left, and in front of me, who dares to say, that the United Society of Master Chimney-Sweepers are not as respectable a body of tradesmen as any in London?"

The general congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata have lately declared the city of Buenos Ayres, together with a small district immediately round it, the capital of the nation. This measure caused great uneasiness, and gave rise to strong opposition in that city; as it was imprudently adopted without the previous sanction of the provincial legislature, the dissolution of which body was involved therein. The newly elected president of the republic, Rivadavia, and his minister of government, Aguero, were, however, sufficiently popular and influential in the house to carry the plan through with a considerable majority.

A gentleman recently arrived f[illegible] gives an account of a singular robb[illegible] city, by which he was a sufferer, [illegible] occurred a few weeks previous to his [illegible]. A person confined in the prison of Panama, for a murder committed in broad day, found means to intrigue with the serjeant of the guard. He told him that although they were both poor men, if he would let him out that night with a comrade or two, he would make

both their fortunes. The serjeant consented, and at half past ten he was let out with three of the prisoners. He immediately entered the store of Mr. Arvin, with false keys; but not being able to open the iron chest, in which there was deposited, by foreigners about to leave the country, and others, upwards of twelve thousand dollars, he sent to the serjeant for four more men, who assisted in bearing the chest into the prison. On the robbery being discovered, guards were employed to prevent its being taken out of the walls, and many of the houses within the walls were searched. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered in vain, until the third day after, when one of the guard gave information, which he had obtained by the serjeant's asking for a broad belt, to put some money in, which he said he was about to receive from the English, as they term Americans and English indiscriminately. The money was found by the Alcalde, buried within the prison; and, after great expense, restored to its owners.

Private information from Caracas, of a late date gives an unfavorable picture of public affairs. An effusion of blood and general disorder were expected to occur ere long, unless Bolivar should soon arrive in the Republic.

The Drama.

Mr. Mestayer takes a benefit at the Summer Theatre, (formerly occupied by Mr. Tatnell as a Circus) out Market street, this evening. A respectable company are engaged here, and the performances are conducted with propriety—a full house is anticipated, as Mr. M. is a favourite.

Mr. and Mrs. Duff are at present performing at the La Fayette theatre, N. Y.

The opera of Romeo and Juliet was performed for the first time at New-York, on Tuesday. The Signorina personates Romeo, and Mde. Barbieri, Juliet. The music of this opera is by Zingarelli; and the story that of Shakspeare.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrett are about to commence an engagement at Providence R. I.

The Albany theatre opened on Monday evening—with the play of the Poor Gentleman and the Children of the Wood—considerable hopes were entertained that this would prove a successful hit for Mr. Wallack—the company is strong in talent—principally composed of the one attached to Chatham Garden, New-York.

The London Morning Chronicle in mentioning the fact that Drury Lane Theatre is to be let by public advertisements, names several powerful competitors, and adds, "and last, though not least in either wealth or talent, Mr. Price, the American Manager."

Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress, has recently had a fall, which it is feared will be fatal to her.

The city of Moscow possesses a phenomenon in music. There is a boy six years old, named Vasily Latisheff, who executes on the violin concertos of Rode and of Maurer, with a perfection and force truly surprising.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Crucified Beard," a prose article from ALPHONSO; an Essay on True Religion, over the signature of AUGUSTINE; "The Bankrupt, or Victim of Endorsing," a Tale, from ALPHA; "The Hallowed Sepulchre," from W. C. B. have been handed in for publication.

THE PENITENT, "The bright wing'd spirit wav'd his robe," RAVENSWOOD—To a Shepherdess on visiting the Capital (from the French) "C. X. C."—MORALITY OF XERXES, "Along the azure mirror of the Seas," a translation, "ROSALIND," are among the selections we have made from the mass of originals received this week.

"Pleasures and Pains," C. X. C.—"Niagara," J. H. L.—"George's Cottage Maid," W. L.—"The night was calm, the sky serene," Thomas—"On the Death of Jefferson and Adams," A. S.—"Eve o'er the earth her mantle grey hath spread," Rufus, (which by-the-bye is too long for insertion)—"The Funeral," J. J. R. and many others which we may probably notice hereafter, have been added to our file.

A reply to the complaints of BACHELANDOR, signed "M. R." evidently the production of a Female, ("one who sympathizes in all his sorrows," and expresses a desire to relieve many of his griefs,) to afford our correspondent an early opportunity of benefiting by the propositions contained therein, shall appear in the next Post. In the meanwhile, we recommend the propriety of our knowing where to address the fair incognito should Bachelandor have courage to accept the articles she has laid down for his consideration.

Several new Puzzles are laid over for future use. One or two answers to those that have been published came too late.

An apology is due for the omission of several advertising favours—which was unavoidable, but they will be attended to in our next number.

LINES FOR HIM WHO CAN UNDERSTAND THEM.

How ere can a muse that's so pensive and sweet
On a theme thus unhallow'd, delight?
Return to the strains which with smiles we may greet,
Nor lose the fair wreathe, (for your brow it is meet)
Secure it from mildew and blight!

FUNERAL HONOURS.

Monday last was distinguished in our city, by the ceremonies of a public demonstration of esteem for the memory, and regret for the death of the illustrious statesmen Adams and Jefferson. Preparations had been made during the preceding week, for the military of the city and county to join with the constituted authorities of the city, in a general expression of mourning. The Independence Square was not only from its local situation, the most appropriate place for the ceremonies, but the circumstance of its having been the theatre of those events upon which the fame of the illustrious dead was especially formed, rendered it peculiarly apposite. Over the south door of the State-house, that which opens upon the Square, had been erected by order of the City Councils, a large pulpit or stage; this was completely covered with black drapery, which was also entwined round the pillars on which it was supported from the ground. The canopy was also black supported by columns similarly covered—over the whole was extended the flag of the United [illegible]

[illegible] ir characteristic punctuality the v[illegible]tary companies assembled in the m[illegible] at their usual rendezvous, and proceeded to form their regiments; these proceeded to Arch street and were formed into a Brigade, commanded by Col. Watmough, in the a[illegible] of Brigadier General Patterson, of who[illegible] the troops were deprived by a domestic calamity. A few moments after 11 o'clock, the 2d brigade commanded by Brigadier General Castor, and accompanied by Col. Swift's Regiment from the city, marched into Arch street, and joining the line, formed the first division, commanded by Major General Cadwallader. The division wheeling into columns, marched, with a portion of the militia officers in front, down Twelfth street to Market, down Market to Ninth, down Ninth and Chesnut to Seventh; here the troops took up the usual order of marching for funeral solemnities, and proceeded down Seventh and Walnut, until the right rested on Dock street, the left being near Sixth. They then entered Independence Square from the south, the left in front; and having attained their proper position, they rested on arms reversed. The Square which was thronged with people, a very large proportion of whom were women and children, was, with the addition of the troops, more nearly filled than it had been for many years. After order had been obtained, the Right Rev. Bishop White addressed the throne of grace, in a short but impressive and appropriate prayer, and was followed by the Orator, John Sergeant, Esq. who, in an address of more than an hour, summed up the public services of the illustrious dead; showed them connected in the great work of Independence; displayed their contemporary labours for the public good; their untiring and unwavering ardour for the growth of the country upon whose good they had pledged "life and fortune," and invited attention to the evident interference of Providence in their affairs as displayed in the event of their ceasing to be of the number of the living. Of the Eulogium it is improper to attempt any thing more than general commendation; it will, of course, be furnished in due time to the public, when all will have an opportunity of judging of its merits.—The day was peculiarly propitious to a public display, and the general attention of the citizens, by refraining from ordinary business, was creditable to their judgment and patriotic feelings.

It is not unfrequently that we hear complaints of the present times, and assertion that they are not as good as were "the days that are gone." As it regards science, a development of the human mind, diffusion of practical learning, civil and religious liberty, undoubtedly these complaints, with their usual supplementary groans, are wholly gratuitous, entirely unwarranted by the state of society at large. Science and liberty have been diffusing their blessings, and, as a matter of course, no time past can boast a favourable comparison with the present. We live in the fruition of all those hopes which encouraged the labours of the Philosophers of other years, ours are advantages which kings and prophets waited for, which they sought but never found. We, perhaps, do not enjoy all the blessings which they supposed would be consequent upon the wonderful advancements of science and the liberal arts: With them the learned were the *good*, because they the learned were the *few*. But although the extension of education must naturally be a promotion of virtue, experience has proved that the cultivation of the head has not always been an equal improvement of the heart. Though the cause of this failure is not easily traced to existing specific circumstances, we should not be entirely astonished; few results equal the hopes of those who have laboured in their promotion.

"Our very wishes give us not our wish."

But we believe that there are certain evils in society, which exist to the destruction of general purity, and which are caused by the negligence or wickedness of those who most deplore them. Where is the hoary head that does not mourn the lack of that reverence which manhood had taught him should be instead of strength and agility; what is now the wisdom of years but the emblem of imbecility. This impatience of youth to assume the *toga viri*, to have grey hairs upon their chin ere black ones are grown, has lessened the dignity of age; those who should have done honour, have been courting reverence; they have clambered upon the exalted pedestals, to forestal the homages, the worship due the household gods.

This impatience of notice, this recklessness of the feelings of age, and disregard for those years that know more than books, is the consequence of laxity in family discipline; the strong hand of parental authority has within a few years been loosed, and childhood and youth, (emphatically vanity,) have assumed a consequence, and taken a station that twenty years since belonged to manhood alone. This advancement of boyhood, (if indeed it will not be considered a precession of age,) is conspicuous in almost all our institutions, and cannot fail of producing the effect of lessening respect for plans and systems administered by those who lack the gravity and experience of years.

Among the evil consequences of the present lack of discipline is, that our youth being released from the surveillance of parental care and the accountability to literary governors, are thrown into the dangerous vortex of evil company, without having the wisdom of experience which would teach them to a[illegible] the snare; here the *gale of passion* sets strong before the *chart of reason* is understood; and hence among the young and gay, who start into life with a competence at their command, so many, full of promise, make shipwreck of all that is valuable in manhood. We have already said that the cause of this evil is in the relaxation of parental authority, and a consequent interference with the wholesome discipline of schools—an interference that has checked the authority of teachers, by showing to their pupils a master's dependance on his scholars good will. This prevents correction for real offences, and what is worse, it sometimes prevents a suitable demand upon the mental exercise of the pupil, lest failing, he should render himself obnoxious to a censure that his master is *afraid* to bestow, lest disgust in the pupil should be excited, and disapprobation in the parent follow. The consequences of all this misapplied lenity are, that boys are thrust from one study to another, taking what has not been done for what should have been, and their education is declared finished, and the lad pronounced a man, with the same mental acquisition that thirty years since would scarcely have gained him admittance into the first class of a College. When evil is so flagrant, and the cause so obvious, surely the remedy is at hand.

The following is a return of the monies paid into the State Treasury, by the several auctioneers, of the city of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending May 31, 1826.

Samuel Comly,	$8461 53
John Jennings,	6396 48
W. Lippincott,	3623 50
John F. Lewis,	3007 25
S. Wagner,	3403 93
M. Gillingham,	2786 85
M. Nesbit,	1532 79
H. F. Bowen—(2 months)	932 05
Moses Thomas,	915 25
R. Pullen,	200 59
T. B. Freeman,	186 53
M. Riter,	65 50
	$35569 21

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Nos. 22, 13, 24, 34, 56, 5, 42, 59, were the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Pennsylvania Union Canal Lottery, 2d class, on Wednesday last.

Shipments of Coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, per last report, week ending 20th inst. 284 boats carrying 16,394 tons—14 boats carrying 882 tons—total 298 boats carrying 17,276 tons.

It is remarked that the apple and pear trees in Pennsylvania will be much more productive this season than for several years previous.

The family of Mrs. Randolph, Jefferson's daughter, consists of eleven children.

A man has been arrested at Georgetown, D. C. on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham.

A verdict of $400 was obtained at the late circuit in Otsego county, N. Y. against Calhoun and others, of Bowman's creek, for riding the plaintiff in a crate.

It is calculated that thirty thousand persons were assembled in Howard's Park, at Baltimore, on Thursday week, at the delivery of the oration on Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

A writer in the New York Daily Advertiser, states, that a small dose of turpentine, about the size of a common hazle-nut, and weighing 16 to 17 grains, will check the cholera morbus, which is so prevalent at this season, and will generally remove it in a few hours.

The Mobile Register, of the 4th inst. states, that the cotton crops were never more flattering than at the present time. The Tombeckbee and Black River has risen very high; the latter fifteen feet within a few days.

Mr. Simon B. Werckmuller, of Norfolk, who, with his wife, kept a millinery store, drew the $30,000 in the late Maryland Lottery, and has been paid the same. Mr. W. is a respectable and industrious middle aged citizen, with a large family of children.

Fifty thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four dollars were received for toll by the Collector at Albany, N. Y. from the 17th day of April (when the water was let in the junction canal) till the 17th of July. The number of boats that departed during that period, is three thousand and nineteen.

Respectable Histories of the sixteen of the United States, are now extant by American authors. Another is to be added to this number. The Hon. Mr. Murphy is engaged upon a History of North Carolina.

Two young men met in the public square of Nashville, (Tenn.) with pistols in their hands, and discharged three or four shots at each other, without effect.

A Mr. Green Burroughs, of Newport, R. I. has heard the Declaration of Independence read in that town every year since 1776.

Pittsburg, in 1786, contained 36 log-houses, 1 stone and 1 frame house, and 6 small stores. It has now 2360 dwelling houses, with churches, mansions, warehouses, &c. &c.

The Sea Serpent has at length arrived at, and taken possession of, his old cruising ground—Nahant—where he was seen last week, by "admiring multitudes."

General Gaines and General Bissell, of the United States Army, arrived at St. Louis, (Missouri) on the 22d ult.

The New Brunswick papers continue to complain of desertion from the British Troops in the Province.

The Sheriff of Richmond county, N. Y. has been imprisoned in New Jersey, for confining a Captain of a vessel for landing Irish passengers, contrary to the laws of New York.

The Ohio papers protest against the sending to that State, of Slaves immediately on their being emancipated, and recommend that they should be exclusively sent to Africa.

The American Missionary Press, at Malta, has printed about 2,048,000 pages of tracts in modern Greek, and 474,000 in Italian.

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

A Canada squash vine, somewhere in Maine, grew thirteen inches in twenty-two hours.

There have lately been several serious riots in Broad street, Boston; six of the rioters have been arrested, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of the rest.

Two robberies have recently been committed at Norfolk, on board vessels in the port. In one case, $715, were stolen, in another $44.

A regular intercourse, by Steam Boats, is now carried on between Boston and Eastport.

Marble is now carried as an article of commerce from Vermont, across the state of New York, to Pittsburg, Pa.

Among a number of negroes advertised for sale at New Orleans, on the 3d instant, was "Charles, an old servant, aged *eighty five* years."

A specimen of Amber has been found in the deep cut of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, near where several large fossil bones were found.

The following toast was given on the 4th inst. at Dover, N. H. by an old revolutionary:—"Our Congress—All we ask of them is, that they make the old continental money good, and pay us our wages in current coin at *par*."

From Baltimore to Buffalo is more than 700 miles, and the expense of travelling that distance is only $20.

Fires of great magnitude have been burning for some days on the north and south-west branches of the Miramichi, and the smoke was so dense as nearly to prevent seeing across the river.

The Salmon Fishery in Maine and New Hampshire, is likely to be less productive this season than it has been for years.

Upwards of 1550 emigrants arrived in St. Johns during the month of June, many of whom were in a very distressed condition.

By a new invention, the vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam. The saving of stowage and expence is considerable. A ton of quicksilver is sufficient for a vessel to India and back again, with 140 horse-power.

Shingles are made by water-machinery in Vermont. Three men can make 40,000 in a day.

A bill for indictment for murder has been found against the captain of the vessel from Savannah, who put a sailor on the shore at New Utrecht (L. I.) while in a dying state, the vessel then lying at Quarantine. The circumstance was mentioned in the papers of the latter part of June.

Cox, the mail robber, has been tried at Newcastle, Del. found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Mr. Moulten, in his history of New York, says Rhode Island was named by the Dutch, Rood Eylandt, the Red Island.

On the 18th inst. (being the last day of Examination at the Catholic College of St. Mary's, at Baltimore,) the Prizes were delivered by Baron De Mareuil, the Minister from France to the United States.

Gov. Clinton, accompanied by his son Col. Clinton, the Adjutant General and D. S. Jones, Esq. arrived in Newton, Tioga county, New York, on the 12th inst. On the following day they partook of a public dinner.

A rival to the Sea Serpent has made its appearance in Canada. Seven persons have made a declaration of having seen a monstrous reptile, which resembles that said to be found in the island of Ceylon, termed the Anaconda.

It is announced under date of the 8th inst. that the Banks in Nashville, Tennessee, "intend very soon to commence the payment of specie for their notes."

The assertion that the Brandywine frigate is immediately to be equipped for sea, is incorrect.

A man called Dunlap, was executed in Augusta, Georgia, on the 7th inst. for the murder of Mr. Clark.

Joseph Wheeler, of Randolph, N. J. hung himself on Sunday week, in his barn. He was a man in good circumstances.

A Mr. Oliver Putnam, who died lately at Hampstead, has left $50,000 for the endowment of a Seminary at Newburyport, Mass.

Our readers will be astonished, on being informed, that from the first of April to the first of July inst. 94,495 ship letters were received at the New York post office.

It is said that Ninian Edwards will certainly be elected Governor of the State of Illinois.

A New Hampshire farmer caught one morning, 1 bushel and 5 quarts of grass hoppers; about 28,700 in number, when boiled, they turned as red as lobsters.

A man named Goodwin, at Lisbon, Maine, lately cut his throat. His mother and grandmother likewise committed suicide.

The Cherokee chiefs have obliged the State surveyors of Georgia to desist from running a survey through the Cherokee lands.

A man named William Palmer, hung himself on the 15th inst. near New Brunswick, N. J. in his chamber. He has left a wife and three children.

There are 17 banks in New Hampshire, possessing a capital of $1,742,655; real estate, $62,429; amount of debts, $2,425,539; bills in circulation, $86,583; specie in vault, $279,225; deposits, $193,704.

In Edgartown, Mass. resides Capt. Peter Pease, who was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with Gen. Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and the use of his limbs.

Mr. John Groh of Lancaster Co. Pa. was on Monday last crushed to death, by the falling of a stone arch just erected for a spring house.

Captain William Sumter, attorney at law, put a period to his existence, on the night of the 24th ultimo, at Bishopville, Sumter district, S. C. by cutting his throat with a razor after an unavailing effort to despatch himself with a ball, in a fit of insanity.

A white child, bitten about two months since by a dog running at large, died in Charleston on the 12th inst. of hydrophobia.

An enraged Indian lately made an attempt upon the life of Mr. Folks, a methodist preacher, in Illinois, when the reverend gentleman seized a gun and shot him dead. The affair was investigated, and Mr. F. was acquitted.

There are 44 places of public worship in Boston, including five missionary chapels, one school house, one hall and two churches unfinished.

On the 28th ultimo, there were three hundred and sixteen prisoners in the Maryland penitentiary—of whom one hundred and sixty eight were employed in carding, spinning, quilting, warping and weaving.

A convoy has lately arrived at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, with one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Macon Messenger of the 11th instant, states that additional news had been received that the Cherokees threatened to resist the "stretching of a chain on their land," unless told not to do so by the President.

It is stated in the Savannah Republican, that it is the intention of Alabama to extend the operation of her laws over the whole country ceded by the treaty of Indian Springs and within her limits, and to tax all Indians within such bounds.

The PENNSYLVANIA Steam Boat, Captain Kellum, starts from Arch street wharf, on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Bordentown, N. J. touching at Burlington and Bristol. There are numerous visiters now to the former place on account of its vicinity to the Camp Meeting, holding in Lovell's Woods.

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
U. S. Branches . . .	par	Marietta	no sale
New Hampshire .	2 1-2	Juniata	75
Vermont	2 1-2	Washington	75
Maine	2 1-2	Silverlake	25
Massachusetts.		*Delaware.*	
Boston	1	Laurel	25
Country Banks .	2 1-2	All others	par
Connecticut . . .	2 1-2	*Maryland.*	
Rhode Island . .	2 1-2	Baltimore	1-2
New York.		Annapolis	1
All the City Banks	par	Fredericktown . . .	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Hagerstown	1
Plattsburg	75	Port-Deposit . . .	25
Chenango	10	Havre-de-Grace . . .	1
Jefferson County . .	5	Westminster . . .	1
Washington & Warren	5	Elkton	1
Other Banks . . .	2 to 5	Cumberland	75
New Jersey.		Snowhill	75
Salem Banking Co.	par	Somerset	85
New Brunswick .	1 1-2	*Virginia.*	
Patterson	2 1-2	Bank of Virginia .	1-2
Sussex	2 1-2	Farmers Bank . .	1-2
Elizabethtown . .	1 1-2	Valley Bank . . .	1
Morristown . . .	1 1-2	Wheeling	5
Trenton State Bk.	failed	*Columbia District.*	
Lombard & Protect.	do.	Bank of Columbia . .	20
Jersey City . . .	do.	Other Banks . . .	1
Pennsylvania.		North Carolina . . .	5
Lancaster	par	South Carolina . . .	2
Easton	do.	*Georgia.*	
Germantown . . .	do.	Savannah	3 a 4
Norristown . . .	do.	Augusta Banks . .	3 a 4
Chester	do.	Tennessee	50
Harrisburg	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Northampton . . .	do.	Old Banks	50
Columbia	do.	Commonwealth . . .	50
Bucks County . . .	do.	*Ohio.*	
New Hope . . .	uncer.	Chilicothe	5
New Hope, old plate	do.	Steubenville . . .	5
Chambersburg . . .	1	Marietta	5
Reading	par	Mount Pleasant . . .	5
Gettysburg	1	New Lancaster . . .	5
Carlisle Bank . . .	par	Western Reserve . .	5
Do. Agricultural .	75	Columbus	5
Bank of Pittsburg	1 1-2	Dayton	6
Centre	10	Others	no sale
Milton	75	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Greensburg	5	Natchez	10
Brownsville	5	*Canada.*	
Huntingdon	20	Canada, Montreal, . .	5
Meadville	75	York	10
Greencastle . . .	75	Kingston	no sale
Bedford	75	American Gold	3 pre m
Beaver	75	Guineas	$4 90
Uniontown	75	Doubloons,	15 60 a —

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,		90 a —
Rye,		65 a 70
Corn,		66 a —
do. South,		61 a 62
Barley, (none in market)		
Oats,		45 a —
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.		4 3-4 a 4 1-2
Rye,		4 a —
Corn Meal, hhd.		17 1-2 a 17 3-4
bbl.		3 1-2 a 3 5-8
Hams, Jersey and others,		8 a 10
Feathers,		32 a 35
Fish, Mackarel,	No. 1,	5 a —
	No. 2,	4 a —
	No. 3,	2 50 a 2 75
Shad,	No. 1,	7 a —
	No. 2,	6 75 a —
Connecticut, do.	No. 1,	9 a —
Plaister of Paris, per ton,		3 75 a 4
Pork, Jersey and Penn. cargo		9 a —
mess		12 a —
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.		40 a —
Turks Island,		50 a 52
Liverpool ground,		47 a 48
Lisbon,		47 a 48
St. Ubes,		47 a 48
Whiskey, hhds.		30 a —
——— bls.		31 a —

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Franklin, Kay, N. Orleans via Lazaretto, mdze.
Elizabeth, Whitmore, St. Croix, 14, mdze.
Schr. Nueva Eloisa, Rubies, Havana via Lazaretto, Sugar, &c.
R. H. Douglass, Barnes, Havana via Lazaretto, Sugar, &c.
Brig Mary Ann, Rugan, Laguira, 15 days coffee.
Reaper, Dinsmore, Cadiz, 57 days, Salt, &c.
American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba, via Lazaretto, mdze.
Schr. Rights of Man, Havana, via Lazaretto, Sugar.
Brig Antelope, Care, Havana, via Lazaretto, Sugar, &c.
Tontine, Harris, Laguira, 22 days, mdze.
Pilot, Mitten, Boston, 10 days, mdze.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Columbia, Douglass, St. Thomas.
Brilliante Margaritta, Galligas, Margaretta.
Ship Carolinean, Howes, Charleston.
Matilda, ———, Maracaibo.
Ship Florian, Harrison, Charleston.
Schr. Neuva Eloisa, Manegat, Havana.
Superior, Turner, Aux Cayes.
Brig Emeline, Dowdy, Gibralter.
Schr. Julia, Anthony, West Indies.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. WASHINGTON WIVES WILSON, to Miss SUSAN GILLET.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Geyler, of New York, Mr. GEORGE W. MENTZ, to Mrs. CATHARINE SHEPPERD, both of this city.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. J. Smith, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Mr. JAMES DUNLAP, to Miss ANN M'LFAN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. OLIVER MARSTON, to Miss ELIZABETH POWERS.

On Thursday evening, the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac James, Mr. JOHN R. JOHNSON, to Miss SARAH H. second daughter of the late Samuel Potts, both of Southwark.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Smith, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Mr. ANDREW MEA[illegible], to Miss ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK, [illegible] of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 27th of April last, by Mayor Watson, CHARLES WOOLLEY, to ELIZABETH RIVOUDT.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Smith, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Mr. ALEXANDER WALKINSHEW, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ELIZABETH TRENT, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 20th instant, by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. EDWARD F. GAY, to Miss CLARISSA H. BISHOP.

On the 24th instant, by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. ISRAEL SHAW, to Mrs. ELEANOR SNYDER, both of Frankford, Philadelphia county.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Elisha Cushman, Mr. JAMES VANHORN, to Miss REBECCA JARMAN, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Smith, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Mr. JOHN CUMMINS, of Kensington, to Miss ISABELLA M'NEILL, of Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. CHARLES S. JACKSON, to FRANCES L. daughter of Michael Roberts, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by George H. Pawling, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM ROADS, of Philadelphia county, to Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY M. PECHIN, daughter of Mr. John Pechin.

On Sunday morning, the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS ELLIS, of this city, in the 41st year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. ARTHUR DOBBIN, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CARLISLE, in the 47th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. Mrs. JANE CASSIDAY, in the 56th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Mr. Zaccheus Hillman, of this city.

On Sunday, the 23d inst. of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ANN HILL, consort of William Hill.

On Wednesday evening last, at the seat of Col. C. S. Ridgley, JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Sterett.

On the 17th inst. after a few days illness, Mrs. SARAH KENNY, in the 65th year of her age.

On the 21st inst. after a long and severe illness, Miss MARY MUSGRAVE, aged 59 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. CHARLES KUGLEE, in the 20th year of his.

On the 23d inst. Mr. EDMUND R. HEATON, in the 32d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, Mr. ROBERT TEESDALE, aged 46 years.

On the morning of the 25th inst. Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Mr. George Dannaker.

On Monday evening, after a severe indisposition, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH CARSTAIRS, wife of Mr. Thomas Carstairs.

On the 26th inst. in New York, Mrs. CATHARINE TWIBILL, consort of Mr. Joseph Twibill, formerly of this city.

On Friday morning, the 21st instant, aged 13 months, AUGUSTA ENGLE, daughter of Gen. Robert Patterson, of this city.

On Monday morning, the 24th instant, ELIZABETH WHITE BROOKS, youngest daughter of Capt. Oliver Brooks, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On Thursday night, the 27th inst. EMMA, infant daughter of James N. Barker, Esq. aged nine months.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. GODFREY T. infant son of Charles L. Cope.

On Saturday, the 22d instant, ROBERT O MOORE, in the 5th year of his age, eldest son of William H. Moore, of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening last, JACOB A. TRYON, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 23d instant, ANDREW, infant son of Andrew Anderson.

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. RUDOLPH ALFRED, infant son of Andrew Partenheimer, aged six months.

On Friday, the 21st inst. JACOB JACKSON KNOX, only son of Mr. Jacob Knox, aged two years six months.

On Friday evening the 21st inst. aged 10 months, JAMES SAMUEL, son of John Collins.

On Monday morning, the 24th inst. ALMIRA, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Starr, Letter-cutter, of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	41	73	114
New-York,	43	66	109
Baltimore,	12	43	55

GENTLEMEN and LADIES

ARE respectfully informed that they can be agreeably, comfortably and centrally situated with boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 47 South Eighth street, east side. Families can also be accommodated with spacious and airy apartments, furnished, or unfurnished.
july 29—tf

We have just been gratified with a sight of a curiosity in mechanics. It is a newly invented augur for boring square holes, which we imagine will be of great utility in many kinds of mechanical business. These augurs may be seen at Mr. Shreiner's, South West corner of Race and Second streets. We understand that Mr. S. has the disposal of the patent rights for this State.

The elegant ship Warrior, of 700 tons, will be launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Thomas and John Vaughn, Kensington, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION:

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second,

Package Sale of British and Canton Goods.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d of August, at 10 o'clock, for approved notes at six months,

200 packages fresh imported British Dry Goods.
Also, 100 packages assorted Canton silks.

Particulars will be found in catalogues, which will be delivered one day previous to the sale, when the goods will be arranged for examination at the ware house of Stephen Girard, No. 39 North Water street. Purchasers are assured that every package in the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

REMOVED

To the new and elegant Steam-Boat WHARF AT ARCH STREET.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

STOPPING AT

BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL,

GOING AND RETURNING.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,

CAPTAIN E. W. KELLUM,

Will leave the above Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. thence take the Steam Boat AETNA, Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3—For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1826. *Proprietors.*

SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has rented that large and commodious establishment called the MANSION OF HEALTH, on Long Beach, opposite Manahawkin. The house is finished [illegible] in the best manner for the convenience [illegible] of visitors—and the natural advantages wh[illegible] possesses over any other on the sea coast [illegible]. In the first place, the distance in crossing the bay is shorter, and can be effected either in large or small boats, at any time, with perfect safety. The distance from the house to the sea, is but a few hundred yards and invalids w[illegible] conveyed in an easy and safe manner. The proprietor [illegible] the public that no pains nor expense will be [illegible] on his part to make the situation of those who may [illegible] the establishment comfortable and agreeable at the [illegible] rate of $8 per week.

JOSHUA SHREVE.

N. B. Stages will be in readiness to start from Burlington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings on the arrival of the Steam Boats from Philadelphia, and will go through the same day in time to cross the Bay. Returning, will leave Manahawkin every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrive at Burlington in time to take the afternoon Steam Boat, for Philadelphia. Fare through, $3. WHITE, DOBBINS & CO.
july 29—3t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of every friend of suffering humanity, and informs them that she administers a certain cure for the SCALD HEAD, without pain, and in a short space of time; also the TOOTH-ACHE cured in ten minutes, without extraction. She also cures Tetter and Ulcerous complaints effectually and expeditiously.

Her charges are very moderate.

MRS. SARAH McDEVITT,
july 29—3t South Second, below South street.

BANK NOTE BOUGHT.

MARYLAND, District of Columbia, and most kinds of Virginia Bank Bills taken at quarter per cent. only, at J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS' Office, No. 3 South Third street.

Also wanted North Carolina and South Carolina, taken at the lowest rates of discount. july 29—tf

Unlucky! Unlucky!! Unlucky!!!

AS every Lottery Office in the city (and Heaven knows there are plenty of them,) has sold a Capital Prize or a number of capital prizes, and distributed as usual splendid prizes to their customers, "POOR PILGARLICK" can have nothing to say but that he hopes the next Twenty Thousand will be sold at

WEMYSS' UNLUCKY OFFICE,
161 1-2 Chesnut street.

Where Tickets and Shares in all the Lotteries may be procured, but not one Single Prize Warranted, except the purchaser should dip deeply into packages.
july 29—tf

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THE Subscriber again offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and would be thankful to his fellow citizens for their votes, in his favor, at the general election in October next.
july 29—3t* JOHN MARKLAND.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber, who has for some years practised with a good degree of success in relieving those afflicted with Cancers, Kings' Evils, Tetters, and other ill conditioned sores, now offers to the public her valuable medicine at $2 per bottle. Personal attention will also be given to those who may apply at her residence, near Wm. Martin's Cotton Factory, Aston Township, Delaware County, Pa. provided application be made in an early stage of the disease, which in all cases should be attended to. RACHEL BUFFINGTON.
july 29—3t*

WILFRED HALL,
CHURCH AND CHAMBER
ORGAN BUILDER,
No. 112 MARKET STREET,
West of the Centre Square, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Organs of every description, which he can warrant equal in point of workmanship, tone, and durability to any in the country. His small parlor or chamber Organs of 3, and 4 stops, are well worth the attention of admirers of music, their tones are soft and rich, in addition to which they are beautiful ornaments to rooms.

P. S. Organs repaired, tuned, &c. in any part of the Union. july 29—1yr

☞ THE TELESCOPE,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Consequently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

*** Communications and Subscriptions received at 257 North Front street. may 27—6m

STEAM BOAT HOTEL,
BORDENTOWN, (N. J.)

WILLIAM ARNEL, returns thanks to his friends and the public for their favours during the last summer; he is now prepared to accommodate several families more than his usual number, who may be desirous of passing the warm weather in the country. His Hotel is situated in the healthy and beautiful village of Bordentown, on the Delaware river. Terms moderate.
june 3—tf

For Sale at this Office.

"THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17 tf

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Teeth set neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars.
july 15—3t*

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By James Montgomery, Esq.

Q. Flowers, wherefore do you bloom?
A. We strew thy pathway to the tomb.

Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
A. To light thy spirit to the skies.

Q. Fair moon, why dost thou wane?
A. That I may wax again.

Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright?
A. The World that said—"Let there be light."

Q. Time, wither dost thou flee?
A. I travel to eternity.

Q. Eternity, what art thou, say?
A. I was, am, will be evermore, to-day

Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?
A. My Maker called me, and I came.

Q. Winds, whence and wether do ye blow?
A. Thou must be "born again," to know.

Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall?
A. The might of Him that ruleth all.

Q. Planets, what guides you in your course?
A. Unseen, unfelfelt, unfailing force.

Q. O life, what is thy breath?
A. A vapour, vanishing in death.

Q. O death, where ends thy strife?
A. In everlasting life.

Q. O grave, where is thy victory?
A. Ask him who rose again for me.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rebuses, Charades, Conundrums, &c. &c. &c.

1. Take three fifths of what a dead body is call'd,
And a river which the sands of Italy hold,
Three fifths of a word which means to bring round
In battle those cowards who've fled from the ground,
These plac'd together, will show to your view,
A post in the army that's sought for by few.

2. What in Spain was formerly common to see,
Call'd a burning of heretics, stands for my first,
And two thirds of a cause of much misery,
In Etna's great mountain, from which hot lavas burst,
Now find out what these are, and then combine,
'Twill show a high title in Russia's proud line.

3. Put a large piece of lead into a hot fire,
And what will it then do? place this alongside
Of that which a fisherman estimates higher
Than any thing else when by the [illegible]side;
These in regular order arrange, if [illegible]ease,
And you have what the dairy maid [illegible] to make cheese.

4. Take a common potatoe and cut it in two,
The potatoe, remember, should always be new,
And what is it then [illegible] out;
The second is half of a [illegible] dinner table
Upholds when you eat, if the owner be able;
Again for the third you may take the first part,
Of a city in Europe renowned for each art,
Now these (when you find them) together combine
And acknowledge, the fruit of their union is fine.

5. Take the name of a season most dreary,
And the first of created men,
What at night refreshes the weary,
And she whom Leander, in vain,
Swam the Hellespont o'er to see;
Take him who was Abraham's son,
And him whom God order'd to flee
From the wrath of the deluge begun;
Take the place where we all are to go,
And that where the heathens e'er knelt,
The successor of Pompey's great foe,
And the king who Babylon built,
These initials range right, and his name you'll have
Of all men most virtuous, noble, and brave.

The first syllable of an animal said to kill by looking and three fourths of a species of boat, form a useful article of conveyance.

Take the symbol of Literature, what a man is when he cannot see, lacking a letter, and half of another name for Ireland, and you have a trade which is wholly supported, by completing the first syllable.

Three fourths of a poet's appellation one half of a knight of the razor, a vowel, and a definite article, combine to form a savage.

The tower of confusion, the Lord of creation, and the first syllable of a great river, make the name of a celebrated straight.

W. X. Y.

ANAGRAM.

Two thirds of a metal, if rightly combin'd
To a singular pronoun, you quickly will find
What should be improved, tho' we see ev'ry day,
By many 'tis thoughtlessly wasted away. M. N.

Answer to the Puzzle which appeared on the 22d inst. signed B

"HOPE.—Is what the veriest sinner and most abject slave rests on; my 1st, 2d and 4th form a useful garden tool, *hoe*; my three first are three-fourths of a plant used by the brewers, *hop*; transpose my 3d and 2d, and I am a river that empties into the Adriatic, *Po*; my first is rejected by all Englishmen, though they frequently use it, *authority*, *h*; my 2d is an interjection expressive of pain or sorrow, *O*; my 3d is a well known vegetable, *p*, (pea); my 4th, and last, is the end of time, but the beginning of eternity, *e*. M.

The Enigma signed "Decius," is thus defined—"A kiss."

PROVERBS FROM THE HEBREW.

The myrtle that grows among nettles is still a myrtle.

It is not as thy mother says of thee, but as thy neighbors say.

Do not fling dirt into the well out of which thou hast drank.

If a word be worth one sixpence, silence is worth two.

Thy secret is thy prisoner; let it escape thee, and thou wilt be the prisoner of thy secret.

As the garden, so is the gardener.

When you marry, descend the ladder; when you choose a friend, ascend.

Do not look at the goblet, but its contents.

A lie has no feet.

The hand of a friend imparts inestimable value to the smallest token of remembrance, but the magnificent present from one unloved is like golden fetters, which encumber and restrain not the less for being made of costly materials.

Study is to the mind what exercise is to the body; neither can be vigorous without exertion.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

All the way from Habersham, in Georgee.

To Ichabod Pumpkin, in Filleedelphey.

Deer Kuzzin Ickky,

Wen I furst seed yure letter in the paypur, I was surpryzed too fynde u wur in the grate sitty of Filleedelphey, for i heerd frum Kuzzin Jo Strickland that u went too kape Kadd, and dide of a skeer at the big See Sarpent—an how that Paytience like too dide of a breaukin hart at it, an all fure luv at u, poor kreetur, so she did.

If you hav drawd a heep a munnee Ickky, u needent a be bragging abowte it awl over the Yunytid Staits, fure I haite to see people with no eddeckashun makin sitch a fus in the Litturrery world.—I is studdeein law up heer, an i eckspect to git admittid soon—the peepil of Troup's partte says iony fool kin git too be a la yur under the prezzint Juddgis, but it taint so, fur if owr juddgis wus nuthing fore they wus appinted, thaive turnd a heep since.

Now u ma brag as mutch as u like of yure lotturry tikkuts and big pryzes, but i duzzent keer fur awl that—fur if i arr poor i kin get elecktid too Kongriss, an thats more than u kan.

Thare is a grate man uv owr perttee hoo oppuzes me, mabee u hav heerd ov him, Ickky, his nayme is Jinneral Kleevelande, but drot mi old shurt, if i keers fore hym, fore i kin beet hym tu to won enny day—and the fokes up heer in Habbersham sais i arr a heep the best skoller, and more than that two, that i has a bettur natterral cumpassitee fore duing enny thing.

Now, Ickky, the reezon wi i rite this heer lettur too u is bekaze i am afeerd u izzunt agoing to treet Paytience rite, fore u sais in yure lettur that shee needent too waite fore u, as u is going tu marriegh sum of them Filleedelphey gals,—now, Ickky that aint klevver in u too talke so, jist bekase u got a big pryze in the lotturry, fore u kno Paytience is gittin old and wonts a husbend, an i tel u wat it iz, now, if u dont marriegh hur, i'll kum on thare an su u fore a breetch of prommis and fite u besides, like Klay did Randolf,—an wats more I izzunt agoing to shute at the starrs like he did—no, darn mi fethurs if i dont laigh u out as kold as a waggun tire—thats how it is—so yude bettur teau the mark ole feller, or ile be down on u like a Duck on a June-Bug, so i wil.

The injuns arr makin a darnd fus abowt the nu treety, an i heerd a grate cheef say heed kill evree drotted injun of the horsestyle partee, if thay didunt keap rite.—Tell Kurnell Pluck to kum oute too Georgee and weel make him a Jinnerrall too fite the injuns, fore this here jinnerrall of ours wonte fite, and nobodey else wont have the offis.

Wen u rite too ole Varmount, give mi luv to ant Charity an all the gals—and tell Tobithe that I dreems of hur evree nite, and as sune as i git elektid too Kongriss i arr a cummin tu sea them awl in mi koatch an fore.

From yure aphpheckshunait Kuzzin,
OBADIAH NUTMEG.

AN ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

A species of this sort of argument took place at one of the Churchwarden's dinners, which excited considerable amusement. It is customary on such occasions for the Clerk and Sexton to attend. In the present instance the Clerk (who is a very respectable old man) and the *Deputy* Sexton made their appearance. On the latter being asked the reason of his father's absence, and his own attendance, he gave the following very cogent reply.—"*Veyther be a got wold, an' ha' lost his zdummach so that he can't eat zo much as he used to do, zo he zent I to make up var't, as my zdummach be 'nation good. That be it!*" This naturally called forth a burst of laughter, which was occasionally repeated on observing the very a[illegible]way in which he justified the account he [illegible] given of his "zdummach."

THE WAY TO RISE.

There are three things, according to the old maxim, necessary to success in life: 'Impudence, impudence, impudence.' An imposing look is a passport into the temple of fame, and a brazen face is of more value than a laced coat. If you would rise superior to your present condition, you must push yourself out of it. Lion-headed assurance has always gone before sheep faced modesty.

THE RULING PASSION.

Monsieur de Ligny, of the academy of sciences at Paris, who was a great calculator, having become insensible in his last illness, Mons. Maupertius approached his bed, and endeavoured to rouse him by calling loudly several times; at last he exclaimed, "Monsieur de Ligny, what is the square of twelve?" "One hundred and forty-four," answered the other, and in a few minutes after expired.

Allan Cunningham, the Scottish poet, speaking in a late work of Robert Burns, thus characterizes his poetical genius. "Burns, who of all poets that ever breathed, possessed the most happy tact of pouring his genius through all the meanderings of music, was unrivalled in the skill of brooding over the ruder conceptions of our old poets, and in warming them into grace and life. He could glide like dew into the fading bloom of departing song, and refresh it into beauty and fragrance."

INTEGRITY.

The Mogul Sultan Achar bore this inscription upon one of his seals: "I never knew a man lost upon a straight road."

The drinking of spirituous liquors has been prohibited in one of the islands of Owhyhee, under the penalty of *five hogs*; the chiefs, who are the law-makers, no doubt, having discovered that the excessive use of strong drink assimilated men to hogs, and have conceived of so appropriate a penalty.

That reason which is favorable to our desires, appears always the best.

INSECTS

The honest thick headed beetles, who first come buzzing into your very face and eyes, then dip themselves in the candle, next roll over your paper, tracing the lines of beauty in pure tallow, and last "sizzle" and bound like parching peas, may be dislodged from their haunts in the orchards by shaking the trees whereon they prey. When they fall, being too lazy and clumsy to spread out their wings and mount again so high as before, they remain quiet until their brief life expires by its own limitation. The musqueto, who blows his shrill little horn like a stage-man, may be killed, after seizing him by the neck, by cutting off his head with a penknife. The gentlemanly fly will drink himself dead in a bowl of rum or stick himself fast in a dish of molasses. The miller, with his white powdered coat, will scorch himself in the blaze around which he hovers, and the first part of a cockroach runs so fast as to leave the latter end behind him. But there is one detestable species of destroyer, who has a scientific name too long for insertion in one newspaper, commonly called by the name of the Rose Bug, which flower he seizes on with a degree of taste we should not suspect could exist in so ugly a being, who cannot be extirpated in any of these modes. The dry and warm seasons of late years have been peculiarly propitious for their production, and numbers, almost numberless, have extended their ravages on the early fruits and freshest vegetables.

If the destruction of the fruit harvest, its parent plant, and the plunderers were intended, all these could be speedily accomplished by a thorough smoking with the fumes of sulphur; but these purposes may be more slowly effected by permitting them to remain unmolested till the one perished with the autumn frost and the other fall into a consumption, and the labor of the operation, besides the risk of suffocating in the outrageous atmosphere thus be saved.

These insects are remarkably fond of the blossom of the sweet elder, which at this time whiten the road sides. If a few branches of this shrub be planted by the side of the grape vine or other plants which it is desirable to preserve, the Rose Bugs will be attracted to it, and may be conveniently at night or morning or oftener, deposited in a basin of scalding water for safe keeping.

THE CASKET.

There is issued from this office a monthly publication, entitled THE CASKET, or *Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment*, containing, each number 82 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week. The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it *shall be*. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper.—A large number of those who take the "Post" depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken.—The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound.—In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributors, it is confidently anticipated that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department.—In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embellish each number of the "Casket" with a handsome Engraving from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.—The number for August (which is just published,) contains a likeness of the late venerable THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. with a Biographical notice of his public life. The next number, which will be issued on the first of September, will contain a Biography and Portrait of the late President ADAMS.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of $2 per year, a subscription, which it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any other publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished for $1 50.

Post-masters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves to obtain subscribers, shall be entitled to every sixth copy *gratis*. Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office at No. 71 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be enabled to execute work in the best manner with despatch, on the lowest terms.

East Bradford Boarding School.

IN this Institution are taught the Latin, Greek, and French Languages in connexion with all the useful branches of an English education, comprising Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, and the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration Surveying (theory and practical,) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Physical and Practical Astronomy, Optics Fluxions, &c.

JOSEPH C. STRODE, SAMUEL KAY, } Teachers.

TERMS.—The Latin, Greek and French Languages, including the Mathematics per quarter, $40
The Mathematics, in addition to the minor branches per quarter - - - $ 0

The Institution is located in a very healthy and pleasant part of Chester county 24 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Weston Boarding School, and 2 1-2 from West Chester. Every attention is paid to the health comfort, and morals of the students.

The Institution confines itself to twenty-five students. There are still a few vacancies.

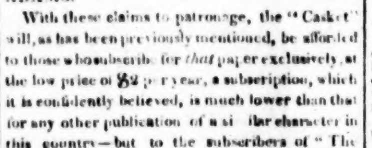
Those desiring further information are referred to Joseph Lee, No. 100 South Front street—Jeremiah Warder, Race street wharf; or to Joseph Clarke, No. 102 South Front street Philadelphia.

Letters addressed to Joseph C. Strode, West Chester Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

feb 18—cotm*

A Pleasant Summer Retreat.

A RURAL Residence in the vicinity of the City, erected for the accommodation of single Gentlemen in separate apartments, so constructed that each apartment has an outward door, consequently they do not interfere the least one with another—Price Fifty Dollars per annum, payable in advance. The building is healthily and delightfully situated on the West side of the River Schuylkill commanding a beautifully picturesque view of the adjacent country, through which the River is seen winding. To Gentlemen whose business closes at 3 o'clock, it is presumed to be every thing that can be desired for an afternoon's recreation being within 40 minutes walk of the State House. Breakfast and supper in a plain family way, if required. For cards of address, apply to JAMES EARLE, Chesnut street, opposite the State House. may 2—tf



GUSTAVUS SHULZ,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 122 N. Third, 4 doors above Race street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public generally for past favors and informs them that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, with or without cases, which he warrants of superior and most fashionable workmanship. His prices are as low as possible, from $40 to $50 with cases, and from $38 to [illegible] without cases.

He likewise embraces this opportunity to recommend his large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and other articles in his line. Repairs done by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, as he claims a further share of public patronage.

may 27—tf

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—Jun 4 1y

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand five hundred pair of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 8—tf S. E. corner of Second and Vine st.

THE ANTHOLOGY,

OR POETICAL LIBRARY.

PART 1 containing Gold smith's Traveller, and other Minor pieces, illustrated with a highly finished engraving from a design by Westall.

Part 2 containing Shenstone's Schoolmistress, &c. &c. will be published June 1st.

Published by A. M. Poole, 88 Chesnut street, and P. Thompson, Washington, and sold by all the principal Booksellers in the United States. may 27—tf

COLLECTOR AT NEW-YORK.

GEO. M. BOURNE,

Agent for the Saturday Evening Post,

AND many other Newspapers, respectfully solicits the collecting of bills for gentlemen in Philadelphia, or persons residing in New-York and vicinity.—Charges 1 per cent. Address Geo. M. Bourne, New-York.

. Letters to be post paid. june 3—tf

REMOVAL.

THE FRANKLIN CIRCULATING LIBRARY, is removed to No. 31 North Second street, fourth door above Vine street, West side, where may be had all the Late Publications as likewise a Choice Collection of the most admired Novels Romances, Tales, &c.

TERMS OF THE LIBRARY.

Subscribers pay, in advance, $4 per annum, 2 75 for six months, 1 50 for three months, or 75 cents for 1 month, with the privilege of changing Books daily.

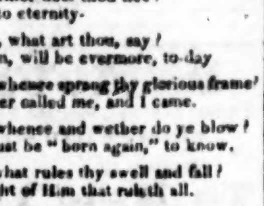
Non-subscribers pay 6 1-4 cents for the loan of a duodecimo or smaller volume per week.

A general assortment of Books and Stationary, at very reduced prices. july 15—3t*

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,

PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—6m



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 121 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 18—1y

Sea Bathing—Cape May.

HENRY S. STEEL

HAS the pleasure to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken the large house on Cape Island, known by the name of Hughes's, for the accommodation of Boarders, for the summer season, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared to promote the comfort of those who may honor him with their company. His Table shall be abundantly supplied from the Philadelphia market, as well as with the rarest and best fish the bay can afford and his Bar stocked with Wines and Liquors of the most superior quality.

He has also the pleasure to state that a wharf has recently been erected at which the steam-boats can come to and land their passengers. These arrangements, as well as the safety and excellence of the surf, the pleasant and highly cultivated state of the Island, and the facility of visiting it by steam-boat conveyance, warrant him to hope for a liberal patronage. june 24—7t

REPEATING WATCHES.

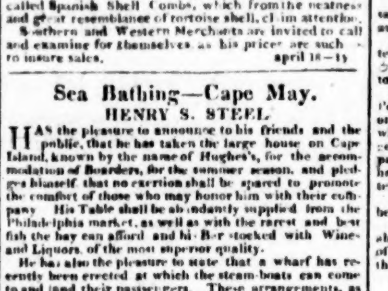
THE subscriber has just received a few more of Jappy's Repeating Watches, which he offers for sale at the same price as the last, although their cases are engine turned. Those who applied while the advertiser was without any of the above watches, will find some remuneration for waiting, in the additional beauty which the engine turning gives to the cases of those just received.

Watches of all kinds repaired, and almost every kind for sale. B. F. BAKER Watchmaker,
june 24—6t* No. 102 N. Third street, above Vine.

Manyunk and Flat Rock Hotel.

BENJAMIN G. BRUNER respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, under the name of the Manayunk and Flat Rock Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate them with the choicest of Liquors, the best of Provisions, and every good thing the place affords, on the most moderate terms.

Dinners and Suppers provided for Parties at short notice. april 22—tf



PHILADELPHIA

Suspender Manufactory,

No. 2 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 80 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 80 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring and Roler and other Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country Merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts or Corsets, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Gentlemen wanting a single pair can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 1—tf

MR. E. OSBORN'S

SELECT FEMALE ACADEMY

BANK STREET,* PHILADELPHIA;

WHERE are taught the following branches of a Classic and an English Education: viz. Orthography, Reading and Writing; the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, on an improved and easy plan per quarter $4. The more advanced studies of the above, with Elocution Composition, History the use of the Maps and Globes, &c. $6. Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Drawing and Vocal Music $8; the Latin and French Language, $12.

☞ The most careful attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. After ten years' experience as an instructor Mr. Osborn hopes that he will give entire satisfaction to those parents and guardians who shall favour him with their patronage. Mr. Osborn has made arrangements with an experienced female to assist him in the duties of his school and teach such other branches as his patrons may desire.

march [illegible]—tm

CRAVEN'S HOTEL & FERRY,

OPPOSITE NEW CASTLE.

For Salem, New Jersey, by the Union Line Steam Boats.

PASSENGERS will leave Philadelphia every day in one of the Union Line Steam Boats, at 12 o'clock, and be landed at Craven's Ferry, where Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to Salem. The same Stages will leave Salem every evening, passengers will lodge at the Ferry, and take the morning Boat, and be landed in Philadelphia between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M. By this route persons may have several hours in the city and return the same day to Salem.

AFTERNOON LINE.

A Stage will leave Salem every day (Sunday excepted) between 12 and 1 o'clock, for Philadelphia.

This line is now in full operation, and the subscriber pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to accommodate the public on his part. His house, during the last season, has undergone a complete repair and an addition of two rooms forty-two feet long by fifteen feet wide, has been made which enables him to accommodate parties of pleasure or boarders. The situation is pleasant, the shore elegant for bathing, the neighbourhood the best in the country for game.

Sportsmen and parties, by notice, can be furnished with horses and carriages at all times.

The Ferry as usual, is kept up with good Boats for hire, &c. for New Castle, Wilmington, Fort Delaware, Delaware City, Canal, &c.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

july 15—4t RICHARD CRAVEN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has got his new establishment complete, (on the sea shore, opposite to, and four miles from Dennis's Creek, in Cape May, N. J.) for the accommodation of citizens and others, who wish to visit the sea shore for the purpose of sea bathing and the salt air for their health and also persons who are fond of gunning, fishing, crabbing and the like sports. They will be accommodated with a bar furnished with a good assortment of liquors, and a table well furnished with the best the country can afford, and large chambers with good and convenient rooms with good beds for lodgings, &c.

This place abounds with a variety of fish of the finest quality, fine crabs, terrapins, oysters, &c. The subscriber flatters himself that by unremitted attention, to those who favor him with their custom, he will merit a share of public patronage. JOHN SMITH.

The Philadelphia and Tuckahoe Stage which starts from Reeves' Ferry, Market street, passes by this establishment twice a week, to Cape May Court House. Shallops are also plying to Dennis's Creek, but four miles from this place, from Green and Coates street, Philadelphia. june 24—2m*

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn, Manilla, Bermuda, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats which will be sold wholesale or retail at low prices.

N. B Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. WARD,

No. 48 Market, South side, a few doors below Second st. march 23—6m

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all soreness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by C. H. B. & Co. 321 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D & S. Auner, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

june 3—tf

TO PRINTERS

AND PUBLISHERS.

J. HOWE, returns his most grateful acknowledgements for the custom with which he has been favored since his residence in the city of Philadelphia. He now wishes to acquaint them, that he keeps constantly on hand, an enlarged and improved assortment of the most beautiful Job Type, to be found in the United States, and can also furnish, at as short notice as any person in the United States, any part of the whole apparatus in every minutia for a Printing Office, of any magnitude. As to Prices—the the type will be the same as in New-York: and his other materials will be found as low as articles of the same quality can be had for, in this city. And, as he has spent a considerable portion of his life at the printing business, he flatters himself that he is capable of judging of the *utility*, as well as *quality*, of materials in general.

He has been for some time, and still is, sole agent, in this city, for the sale of the WASHINGTON PRINTING PRESS, invented by Mr. *Samuel Rust*, of New-York.—The best recommendation of which, he can give, is, that in about 2 1-2 years, he has disposed of what have amounted to about $4,000 which, have given general satisfaction.

A general assortment of MATHER'S PRINTING INK is kept for sale which, is not inferior to any in market.

As a STEREOTYPE FOUNDER, he has only to say, that he having been some years longer engaged in the business, than any other person now practising in it, in this country, and having *competent* workmen employed, feels capable of "*executing orders for Stereotype Plates for works of any magnitude, with ACCURACY, elegance and dispatch.*"

Stereotype Cuts of a quality superior to any offered for sale in the United States, (except in such establishments as purchase them of him.)

J. H. is sole Agent, in Philadelphia, for *P. Smith's* Patent STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, Manufactured by *R. Hoe & Co.* New-York, which Blocks, are every way far superior to any yet invented.

ON HAND FOR SALE—The Stereotype plates of a Pearl Bible which have been used to print 5000 copies, on good paper—together with 5 handsome Engravings which have had only about 1500 impressions on them, together with 2 sets of Blocks, boxes, &c. The Bible is comprised in 41 forms, (10 1-2 sheets) Medium 24's, and is the handsomest and best in the country; price very low, and terms accommodating.

N. B. It is the only set of Medium 24's in the U. S. there being only one set beside and that 12's.

Also, on hand, a 12 mo School Bible—comprising in about 650 pp Demy 12's, or Super-royal 18's—only 2 sets of this are taken, one of which will remain in this city—the other, for sale, on reasonable terms.

Also, Murray's Introduction and Reader. Apply to J. HOWE.

At his Stereotype Found'ry, and Printers' Ware-House, corner of Crown and Callowhill-street, Philadelphia

july 15—6t

J. ALBRIGHT'S

COLUMBIAN SYRUP.

THE Subscriber, anxious to afford relief to his suffering fellow creatures and aware of the importance and value of his Columbian Syrup, does now, for the first time, present it to the public.

The repeated and almost unparalleled cures which have been perfected by its use, when other applications have failed, give confidence to the Subscriber of its proving itself a perfect Samaritan, by affording the balm of relief in the hour of distress.

This medicine is so perfectly innocent, that no evil effects need be apprehended from it, when applied agreeably to the directions. It may be given without any apprehension to the most tender infant, or feeble adult.

The Columbian Syrup has performed perfect cures, where Panaceas and medicines, strongly recommended in public print, have failed to eradicate similar diseases.

The numerous cures perfected by the Columbian Syrup, satisfy the Subscriber that it will have the desirable effect to afford relief, and eventually remove the following diseases:

Scrofula, Caries, ulcers (or affections of the bones,) King's Evil (or scrofula,) and cancerous ulcers, diseases of the liver, and all complaints of a bilious nature.—Rheumatic affections of the head, and of the system generally.

Syphilis, Mercurial, and all complaints originating from the improper use of Mercury, Ulcers of the mouth and throat, Cutaneous eruptions (or diseases of the skin,) White swelling and old inveterate ulcers, indigestion and debility.

As a general depurative article, or purifier of the blood, this medicine possesses invaluable powers. It improves the appetite, and has the remarkable quality of depriving the skin of that yellow, bilious tint, which is so common in bilious constitutions.

Besides the diseases above enumerated, it is also recommended as a remedy for that afflicting disorder, the ulcerated sore head, under which children suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without hope of relief.

Persons desirous of becoming acquainted with the beneficial effects produced by the Columbian Syrup, are requested to call upon the Subscriber, and peruse the certificates which have been given him by different individuals, a few of which are hereunto annexed.

Price $3 per bottle and $30 per dozen.

JACOB ALBRIGHT,
No. 214 North Third, near Callowhill street.

N. B. The proprietor of the Columbian Syrup prepares a VEGETABLE SALVE, which in conjunction with his Syrup, will have a more speedy and desirable effect on all systematic diseases which have produced external ulceration, for which a separate charge will be made.

This is to certify, that my son George Hinkle, was seriously afflicted with a cancerous ulcer of the throat, about three years which destroyed the Tonsils and Uvula, and so corroded the Faucis and Palate, (or roof of the mouth) that it laid bare the bones and made its way into the nose. It eventually become so serious and alarming that whenever any liquid was administered, such as coffee, tea, &c. it would immediately emanate from the nostrils.

Several eminent Physicians were applied to, but all their exertions to check the progress of the disease were in vain. Upwards of three bottles of Swaims' Panacea were used without the least effect.

A respectable citizen of Philadelphia, recommended me to the use of the newly discovered and valuable medicine called the Columbian Syrup. By the consultation and advice of a Physician of the Northern Liberties the Syrup was prescribed, the use of two bottles of which completely eradicated the disease and performed a perfect cure. JOHN HINKLE,
Of Abington township, Montgomery County.

June 10, 1826.

This is to certify, that my wife, Hannah Rankin, aged 42 years, of Poplar Lane, near Fourth street, Northern Liberties, County of Philadelphia, had been seriously afflicted with a scrofula, for more than three years. The disease first made its appearance in the arm, and after some time in the foot, which eventually so ulcerated the same, that it totally deprived her of the use of that invaluable member of the body.

Eminent Physicians prescribed without effect. Fifteen bottles of different Panaceas were used without any beneficial result arising from them.

Involved in these difficulties, and harrassed by disease, she was fortunately made acquainted with Albright's Columbian Syrup, the use of which, in a short time began to manifest its influence over the disease, by granting relief to her pains and enabling her to abstain from the use of either Opium or Laudanum.

The tormenting pain through her whole system, particularly her foot, previous to the use of the Columbian Syrup, were so excruciating that restless days and sleepless nights were her constant companions. She was compelled to make use of large portions of Opium, or Laudanum, to afford her temporary relief. For the whole of the winter of the years of 1825 and 1826 she was in this dreadful situation, and without being able to rest her foot on the floor. Three bottles of the Columbian Syrup perfected a cure.

June 20, 1826. ALEXANDER RANKIN.

I had been afflicted with a severe Rheumatic affection of the head for nearly two years, in that time having tried almost every possible means to effect a cure medical advice being to no purpose.

I suffered the most excruciating pain both night and day. A Physician recommended sea bathing, and in July, 1825, I took a journey to the sea shore to bathe, which in a few days increased the malady to such a degree as to pr[illegible] my breathing through the nostrils.

[illegible] spring of 1826, I heard of J. Albright's Columbi[illegible], the use of which in a short time relieved me from pain and restored my appetite and strength.

THOS. SNYDER,
Philad. June 23, 1826. No. 375 North Third st.

Having attended as consulting Physician on the patients whose certificates appear above, I make no hesitation in candidly declaring that their statements are perfectly consonant with truth, and from my own knowledge of J. Albright's Columbian Syrup, and where I have myself made use of it, I am satisfactorily convinced of the beneficial effects which a number of the afflicted have and may receive from it.

I therefore make no hesitation in stating from my knowledge in practice, that the Columbian Syrup, if properly and carefully applied and taken according to directions, will afford relief and prove beneficial in those diseases enumerated in the advertisement.

JOHN J. MAYWEG, M. D
july 1—tf Callowhill, near Second st.

CARPETING.

FOR sale at No. 48 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of

INGRAINED,
VENETIAN,
HOLBROOK } CARPETING.
and
RAG

NANKIN FLOOR MATTING,
INDIA WINDOW BLINDS,
WILTON and BRUSSELS RUGS.
Also, a splendid assortment of
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

J. & M. SHARPLESS.

HAY MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Farmers generally, that he has taken the Hay Scales lately fitted up at the Old Hay Market, in Sixth street above Callowhill, with a large Yard, and sheds furnished with Manges under shingle roof, sufficiently large to accommodate from 20 to 30 loads of Hay, which he has fitted up at considerable expense. His Scales is accurate and inferior to none.—The situation of the establishment is in a central part of the Liberties of Philadelphia. He pledges himself to spare neither labour nor expense to render accommodations satisfactory to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Adjoining the establishment is a Hotel kept by James Hall, who has a commodious house, with a bar stocked with choice Wines and Liquors, and stabling in good order.

THOMAS W. HALL.

july 22—3t*

TO ALL MASTER TAYLORS,

AND those who teach Rules or Systems of cutting out Garments, a premium of One Hundred Dollars, per annum, is hereby offered by the Subscriber, for a Rule or System of Drafting, Registering, and Practising the business of a complete Tailor, which Rule or System must have been compared with, and deemed preferable to that of ALLEN WARD'S Patent System of Tailoring, according to the opinion and investigation of respectable Master Tailors, who are well skilled in the use of each invention. The Rule or System presented for premium, must not infringe upon said Ward's patent, in the use of protractors, scales or plates. If any are in possession of Superior Systems for the above business, they will doubtless have them investigated and presented in order to prove their superiority for the gain of custom, the credit of invention, and for the emoluments of the premium, which is ready to be secured to the successful. The Patent System of Tailoring, upon which the world is challenged for comparison, is offered for sale by its author, at the rates of ten dollars per annum, together with a quarterly publication of the fashions, &c. Orders, post paid, addressed to Allen Ward, No. 78, North Fourth street, Philadelphia, will be strictly attended to by the Patentee and Teacher of the Tailors Archetype.

ALLEN WARD.

july 22—3t*

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Flattered by the very honorable vote* given me for Auditor, and prompted by feelings of gratitude, permit me, after returning you my sincere acknowledgements, to ask your suffrages at the next general election for the office of SHERIFF. Promising at the same time, (should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes,) the duties of that office shall be executed with the strictest impartiality.

* Majority 2,583.

RICHARD PALMER.

Southwark, Philadelphia County, July 22, 1826—3t*

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 85 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 1 1-4 miles from Moorstown, and 5 1-2 miles from Mount Holly in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fences, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road, is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets, a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also a good Barn a new crib and Carriage house with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings: to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase either a delightful summer retreat or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars apply at No. 184 Market, below Sixth street. July 22—4t

SAMUEL WALLAS,

No. 265 WILLIAM STREET,

(Near Pearl street.)

Cures Stammering and Stoppage of Speech,

FOR HALF WHAT HAS BEEN CHARGED.

New York, June 24, 1826.

FOR SALE,

CEDAR BATHING TUBS—also all kinds of Cedar-ware wholesale and retail, which will be disposed of at the lowest terms. Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to call, as it is extensively manufactured by the subscriber.

N. B. Wanted two boys as apprentices to the above business—boys from the country would be preferred.

M. COX,
july 15 3t N. W. Corner of Market & Sixth sts.

THE HIGHLANDS,

A TALE of the Hudson, just published and for sale at the Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. Auner, No. 229 N. Third street, four doors above Callowhill and J. G. Auner, No. 333 Market street, four doors below Ninth. Also, Woodstock, Tales of the Wild and Wonderful, George Barnwell, Moderation, Spirits of Odin, or the Father's Cure, Dyer's Hymn Tunes. A constant supply of Medical Miscellaneous and School Books, with a great variety of Stationary at reduced prices. Bookbinding neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms. (july [illegible]

A WATCH FOUND.

FOUND on the 2d instant, a SILVER WATCH. The owner may obtain it again by proving property, and paying for the advertisement. Apply at the first house above Walnut in Broad street, west side.

july 2—[illegible]

BOARDING.

TWO or three young men can be accommodated with Boarding in a private family, apply at
july 22—tf No. 341 South Second Street.

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

THE diseases of the absorbent system have hitherto baffled the researches of medical men and escaped the fallacy of nosological arrangements. The various alterations of the glands, hitherto unsuccessfully treated according to the rules of a false pathology, have at length become manageable under the use of the PANACEA. The medicine has been found eminently serviceable in the following diseases:

Scrophula or King's Evil, Consumption especially the Tubercular, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Tumours, Ulcers, Tetters, and other Cutaneous Diseases, Putrid Sore Throat, Caries of the Bones, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, especially Rheumatic, Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic, Mercurial diseases, &c.

Scrophula has been considered as incurable by the medical profession. In its local developments it frequently follows injuries to the joints, and gives rise to a species of white swelling. Deafness frequently arises from a scrophulous state of the ear.

Consumption depends more frequently than is supposed, on a low kind of inflammation; hence it is, that the usual mode of treatment is not only inefficacious but destructive.

The injudicious use of mercury has so modified the appearances of syphilitic disease, that scarcely two writers agree on its symptoms and mode of cure. These modifications are so closely connected with a strumous state of the system that the Panacea offers as the most suitable remedy. The cures effected in the above named diseases, by this medicine, prove more than millions of theories

The Panacea is not unpleasant to the taste; requires no alteration in the usual habits of life, except an abstinence from spirituous liquors; it acts on the liver, that mammoth guard of the system, alters its vitiated secretions, calms the irritability of the stomach, strengthens the appetite; purifies the blood, induces a healthy action of the skin, and produces that happy equilibrium which constitutes Health.

AGENTS.

D. & S. Paine, Portland, Maine.
S. H. Parker, Boston.
Dr. Swift, Nantucket.
Silas Andrews, Hartford, Connecticut.
A. & B. Martin, Druggists New York.
Dr. J. Strouse, No. 417, North 2d street, Philadelphia.
Dr J. W. Fuckwir, No. 35[illegible], South 2d street, do
Wm. P. Richards & Co. Wilmington, Del.
Robert Aitkin, Druggist, Baltimore.
Morris & Kramer, Doylestown, Pa.
James Winnard, Norristown, Pa.
John B[illegible]pencer, Centreville, Md.
Dr. C. F. Willstach, Washington City.
Dr. Edwards, New Orleans.
Wm. P. Bason, Charleston, South Carolina.
Others will be appointed.

N. B. Those persons desirous of being more generally acquainted with the beneficial effects of this medicine, can be referred to a great number of respectable citizens, who can give ocular demonstration of the many cures; and if more agreeable, the opinion of medical gentlemen who are acquainted with [illegible] solicited.

The genuine medicine has my signa[illegible] tions on a label, and my seal on the c[illegible] Dollar per bottle.

EDWIN T[illegible]
No. 61, North Eighth street, P[illegible]
☞ Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.
july 8—tf

WANTED

A FEW persons to collect Sub[illegible] Journal. Apply at [illegible]
july 29—tf